

## ***Daily Report***

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# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-91-245  
Friday  
20 December 1991

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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20 December 1991

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## Rwanda

### Burundian Refugee 'Influx' Continues

EA2012124091 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale  
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT  
19 Dec 91

[Text] Kivu and Ndjili communes in Gikongoro Prefecture continue to record an influx of Burundi refugees. Jean-Pierre Nshimyumuremyi reports:

Burundi refugees continue flooding into the Ndjili and Kivu communes in Gikongoro Prefecture. Despite reassuring calls that peace has returned back home, Burundi refugees are not displaying any readiness to return to their country. On the contrary, we continue to record new arrivals in Ndjili and Kivu communes. Many continue wondering about the reasons behind the continuing influx, whereas, according to some sources, calm has returned in Burundi. We put the same question to Mr. Marc Nteturuye, the Burundi ambassador to Rwanda, when he paid a visit to his compatriots, the Burundian refugees, in Kivu commune a week ago.

[Begin recording] [Nshimyumuremyi] You have just said that peace has returned to Burundi and that refugees can return home, but the latest arrivals this morning were saying peace had not yet returned. What can those who represent the Burundi people here in Rwanda say to this?

[Nteturuye] It is normal for a person who has just arrived to be still affected by fear. Besides, you should be aware that although material security might be restored, security of the heart and mind takes a little longer. People who express themselves in this manner ought to be placed in this category. They are people who need a lot of time to feel secure within themselves. The other thing is that for those who arrived today, maybe when they were still in Burundi security was not yet total. Today things must have already changed. Between the time of leaving Burundi and arriving here in Kivu, I believe there must have been some improvement in the security situation. [end recording]

The Burundi refugees, for their part, do not see the matter in the same light, because for them the security situation has not yet improved. According to them, the proof of this is that they continue flocking into Ndjili and Kivu. At the beginning of last week there were 5,030 of them, while last night there were 6,540.

### President Rules Out Holding National Conference

EA1912211591 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale  
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT  
19 Dec 91

[Text] On 18 December, Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, the president of the Republic, met for the third

time with leaders of the seven recognized political parties. The meeting took place at the Urugwiro village and dealt with the framework of talks aimed at creating a transitional government.

In his address, the president called on the political parties to search for means of compromise, to consider varying points of view, and respect the Constitution in order to bring a smooth end to the democratic process.

The head of state also gave his views on the possibility of a national conference. He indicated that in his message to political parties on 27 November 1991, he had wished, and I quote, the prime minister and political party leaders wishing to participate in the transitional government would discuss all subjects of national interest, including a national conference. On the latter, President Habyarimana said it was ruled out because, and I quote, the probable consequences would be to lead the country into a vacuum and to certain violation of the Constitution and laws of the Republic.

Regarding the prime minister, the president said he still had the prerogative of forming a transitional government, and that (?none of) this could be questioned.

As for the preliminary conditions for participation in the transitional government, the head of state recalled that no position that implied violation of constitutional rules in force could be considered.

Deputies would remain in office until the next elections, for which a project was drafted by both national and foreign experts in order to guarantee just and impartial elections. The head of state pointed out that these would be the very elections that would settle differences between the parties, none of which could for the moment allocate itself greater importance than the others.

President Habyarimana affirmed that the Rwandan Armed Forces were in favor of multipartyism and that their apolitical stance was unwavering.

Political party officials indicated they wished to study the presidential message to political parties as well as examine the transitional government program submitted by the prime minister.

Yesterday's proceedings were suspended after five hours of debate and resumed today at 0900 with the prime minister.

On the subject of political pluralism, a new party was created in Byumba. The Rwandan Democratic Party, PADR, which was launched in Murambi Commune yesterday, is not a regional party, for the signatories of its statutes are all from different prefectures. The national secretary of the PADR Provisional Committee is Mr. Jean-Baptiste (Ntabongira).



**Djibouti****Further on Police Raid on Afar District, Casualties****Opposition Reports Death Toll at 36**

*AB1912142091 Paris AFP in English 1012 GMT  
19 Dec 91*

[Text] Nairobi, Dec 19 (AFP)—Six more people died overnight in Djibouti from wounds sustained when police opened fire during a raid on an Afar district of the capital on Wednesday, raising the death toll to 36 dead and 87 wounded, political opposition sources told AFP by phone on Thursday. Diplomatic sources and witnesses reported Wednesday that between 20 and 30 people were killed and some 50 wounded in the incident.

The Djibouti Interior Ministry has acknowledged that five civilians and three members of the security forces died in the skirmishes.

Accounts by several witnesses said gendarmes and members of the National Security Force (FNS) opened fire without warning early Wednesday during a pre-dawn swoop on the Arhiba district of Djibouti, where inhabitants are mainly ethnic Afars.

The witnesses said the police fired when a number of Afars refused to get into lorries waiting to take them away.

The Interior Ministry has denied opposition claims that the deaths occurred during a raid on the Afar district. The ministry said the police were only searching for weapons.

Opposition sources said Arhiba was still tightly controlled by the security forces on Thursday.

The killings followed the arrest on Tuesday [17 December] in Djibouti of Abbate Ebo Adou, spokesman for Afar insurgents of the Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy (FRUD). The previous day, the FRUD said it was calling off a ceasefire in its month-old war against forces of the government of President Hassan Gouled Aptidon which is dominated by the rival Issa Somali clan.

**Government Cites 20 Dead, 10 Wounded**

*EA1912215591 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali  
1700 GMT 19 Dec 91*

[Text] The Council of Ministers today held an extraordinary meeting under the chairmanship of al-Haji Hassan Gouled Aptidon, the president of the Republic of Djibouti and the chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Council discussed the regrettable deaths that occurred yesterday at the second Arhiba village in the capital.

After discussing at length the incident in which 20 lives were lost and 10 people wounded—according to the latest figures released—the Council of Ministers

expressed its profound regret and conveyed its condolences to the families of the deceased.

The Council of Ministers has ordered an investigation into the causes of the deaths and to find those responsible. The Council pointed out that every step would be taken to uphold security and also to avert the outbreak of civil war. The Council called on the people of Djibouti to be vigilant against all such incidents.

**Gouled Said 'Ready for Democratic Reform'**

*EA1912215291 Paris AFP in English 1835 GMT  
19 Dec 91*

[Excerpt] Djibouti, Dec 19 (AFP)—Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Aptidon on Thursday [19 December] said he was ready for democratic reform, a day after security forces carried out a bloody sweep in an Afar shanty-town district of the capital.

Gouled Aptidon said he would opt for "democracy, pluralism among candidates, or a multiparty system" if Djiboutis voted for such changes in a referendum to be organised in six months.

He told reporters, however, that there could be no referendum until "armed bands operating in the north of the country have been chased out of national territory." [passage omitted]

**Ethiopia****Meles Receives Babangida Message, Algerian Envoy**

*EA2012063091 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia  
in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT  
19 Dec 91*

[Text] President Meles Zenawi has received and held talks with the departing ambassador of Algeria, who took leave of him at the end of his tour of duty to Ethiopia, and received special messages from the leaders of Nigeria and Swaziland.

The Algerian ambassador, (Ramtane Lamara), on the occasion said that the democratization process set in motion in Ethiopia had gained appreciation by the Algerian people and government. He said that the democratization process in Ethiopia will play a significant role in consolidating cooperation between and among the peoples of Africa as well as promoting the prosperity of the continent.

President Meles also received a message of President Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria. President Babangida in his message said that Nigeria is attempting to amicably solve the internal conflict in the Sudan. Mr. Babangida requested Ethiopia to intensify its peace efforts to bring the government of the Sudan and the SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] to a negotiating table, which is expected to take place soon in Abuja, Nigeria.

President Meles, on his part, expressed Ethiopia's strong wish towards the prevalence of peace in other parts of Africa. He assured Nigeria that Ethiopia is ready to contribute its share to peacefully solve the internal conflict in the Sudan.

#### **Sudanese Envoy Assures Eritrea of Support**

EA1912142391 Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 18 Dec 91

[Excerpts] Sudanese Ambassador Ja'far Hasan Salih has given assurances that he will strive to strengthen relations between Sudan and Eritrea. The ambassador made this remark yesterday when he met Mr. Isayas Afewerki, secretary general of the Provisional Government of Eritrea. He also reassured the secretary general that the people and Government of Eritrea will, as ever, enjoy the full support of the people and Government of Sudan. The ambassador gave this assurance after conveying the greetings of Sudanese President 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir to the secretary general of the Provisional Government of Eritrea.

For his part, Mr. Isayas Afewerki noted that the steps taken so far will contribute immensely to the strengthening of relations between Sudan and Eritrea. [passage omitted]

Ambassador Ja'far Hasan Salih arrived in Asmara yesterday to serve as the ambassador of Sudan to Eritrea.

#### **Omotic People's Democratic Front Dismisses Leader**

EA1912142591 Addis Ababa ENA in English  
1642 GMT 17 Dec 91

[Text] Addis Ababa, 17 Dec (ENA)—Ato [Mr.] Asefa Chabo, former chairman of the Omotic People's Democratic Front (OPDF) has been dismissed from his membership and leadership post for disseminating distorted information about the contributions and activities of the transitional government, the Council of Representatives and its member organisations.

The front expelled Ato Asefa for spreading propaganda that ran counter to the Front's stand during his recent tour of Europe and North America. The Front noted that Ato Asefa's tour was made secretly and that all the remarks he made during his visits to Europe and America do not in any way reflect the views of the Omotic People's Democratic Front.

The Front has appointed Fitawrari Mekonen Duri as its new chairman and has mandated Ato Demsie Dara to work as a member of the Council of Representatives.

The OPDF availed itself of the occasion to express its commitment to the National Charter and its resolve to work in full cooperation with the Council of Representatives, its member organisations and all genuine citizens.

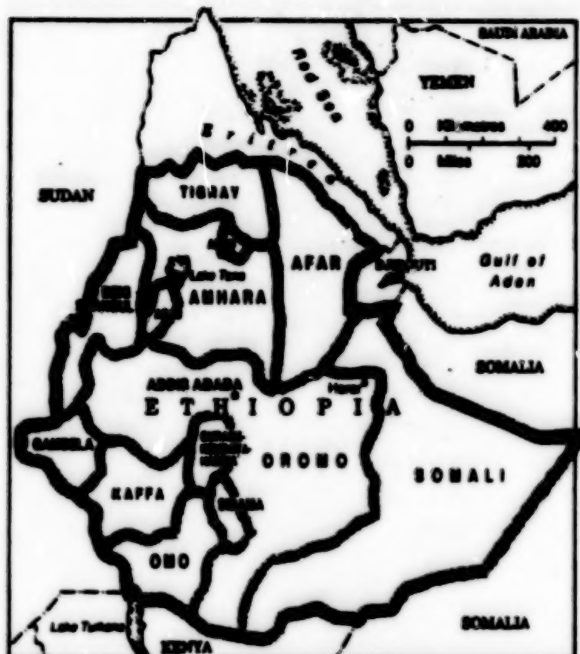
#### **\* Redrawing of Regional Boundaries Reported**

92AF0168A London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL  
in English 8 Nov 91 p 7

[Article: "Ethiopia: New Government, New Map"; quotation marks as published; words in italics and in bold-face as published]

[Text] Ethiopia's regional boundaries have again been redrawn (AC Vol 28 No 23). The proposals, agreed between the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) and the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) on 18 October, will be presented to the Council of Representatives (parliament) shortly. The draft proposals therefore preempt the constitutional conference (AC Vol 32 No 21), due to be held in roughly 18 months' time to decide on precisely these points. *Africa Confidential* has obtained a copy of the provisional map. Its main features are the following:

- Boundaries are based on the pre-1987 provinces (*awraja*), the 1984 language survey and current representation in parliament. The boundaries will be adjusted to take account of ethnic boundaries within districts once regional governments have been set up. Boundaries between Gambela, Kaffa and Omo regions have yet to be finally decided.
- Addis Ababa and Harare are to be special 'chartered towns', with full rights given to the minorities which inhabit them.
- Southern towns with significant Amhara populations are also to be given special status within their regions.
- Gurage and Kembata-Hadiya were originally to be separate regions but representatives of those ethnic groups surprised some by voting to combine.
- There is a major shift in Tigrayan territory. The eastern part of Tigray in the Danakil desert has gone to the Afar region. In return, Tigray takes a big slice of Gondar and the very rich farming lands of Setit Humera, close to the Sudan border, plus large areas once inhabited by 'Falashas'.
- The map also appears to favour the Afars in their long-running and often violent dispute with the Issa Somalis over grazing areas of the middle Awash valley. This may fuel Afar claims for their own state, including Afar land in Eritrea.
- Beni Shangul and Gambela look larger than might be expected on ethnic or political grounds.
- The draft map appears to reflect political power rather than strict ethnicity. The area immediately north of the capital is essentially Amhara-inhabited but will apparently go to Oromo. Addis Ababa was of course founded in Oromo land and many Oromos refer to it by its Oromo name of Finfine. But there are also substantial Oromo areas not included in Oromo region. Much of the line of the escarpment, along the division between the Afars on one hand and Amhara and Tigray regions on the other, is inhabited by Oromos. Wollo's capital, Dessie, is in an Oromo area, while further north in Tigray, the Raya Azebo Oromo are an important minority whose relations with



Tigrayans have not always been close and who might have expected recognition of their status.

- The signing away of these areas will anger more militant members of the fractious Oromo coalition between the OLF and Oromo People's Democratic Organisation (OPDO). The proposals favour the OLF, which draws most of its strength from areas firmly within the new Oromo region. Conscious of the weakness of its command structure, the OLF is trying to outflank its four rival Oromo groups, notably the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Oromia, strong on the Wollo escarpment. In return, the OLF has implicitly abandoned its claim for a separate Oromo state.

## Kenya

### Moi Receives Credentials of Various Envoys

EA1712212091 Nairobi KTN Television in English  
1000 GMT 17 Dec 91

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today thanked the Japanese Government for its economic support to Kenya. The president said Kenya had greatly benefited from close cooperation with Japan which had led to funding of various development projects in the country. He said Kenyans appreciate the economic assistance given by Japan and will continue to count on it in future. President Moi was speaking at State House, Nairobi, when he received credentials of the new Japanese ambassador to Kenya, Mrs. Ginko Sato. The president cited the tourism industry and said its expansion had [been] greatly enhanced by Japanese assistance. President Moi pointed out that Japan and

Kenya enjoyed cordial relations and expressed hope that the new ambassador will strengthen it further. Mrs. Sato conveyed to president greetings from His Majesty, the emperor of Japan. She recalled President Moi's visit to Japan in 1989 and last year and said they had enhanced the relations between the two countries.

The president also received credentials of the new high commissioners of Cyprus and Swaziland, Mr. Mikhail Spanos and Prince Churchill Dlamini, respectively. Receiving credentials of the Cyprus High Commissioner, Mr. Mikhail Spanos, President Moi said Kenya wished to see Cyprus united. The president noted that Kenya and Cyprus have similar historical backgrounds, having been once colonized. President Moi expressed the desire for the relations between the nations to be further strengthened for the benefit of the two peoples. Mr. Spanos hailed President Moi for his tireless efforts in the promotion of peace in the region. He said the bonds of linkage between Kenya and Cyprus had been sealed by the personal friendship between the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta and the late Archbishop Makarios. Mr. Spanos said the relations had since developed into a strong solidarity between the two nations.

Receiving credentials from Prince Churchill Dlamini, President Moi said Kenya and Swaziland have strong relations and cooperated in various fields. The president said the relations had been further strengthened by his recent visit to Swaziland. Prince Dlamini said Kenya and Swaziland shared a common interest and firm commitment to the principles of the U.N, the OAU and Nonaligned Movement. He assured President Moi that Swaziland supports firmly Kenya's principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. Prince Dlamini thanked the Kenya Government for training opportunities offered to Swazi people in institutions in Kenya.

The president also received credentials from the new ambassador of Israel to Kenya Dr. Arye Oded. President Moi noted that Kenya had benefited from cooperation with Israel in various fields. He pointed out that Kenya's relations with Israel was strengthened by religious linkage. President Moi said he looked forward to visiting Israel to see some of the historical sites and cities. Dr. Oded conveyed to President Moi greetings and well wishes from President Hayim Herzog. [passage omitted].

### Multiparty Constitution Granted Presidential Assent

EA2012111591 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting  
Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 19 Dec 91

[Text] A multiparty Constitution in Kenya comes into effect tomorrow [20 December] following presidential assent on the act of Parliament passed last week. The presidential candidate to be nominated by each political party officially registered in future general elections. [sentence as heard]

According to the Kenya Gazette the assent was signed on Tuesday [17 December] this week.



**Paper Reports End of Dock Workers' Strike**  
*EA1912172091 Nairobi KTN Television in English*  
*0345 GMT 19 Dec 91*

[From the press review]

[Text] THE STANDARD reports the end of the dock workers' strike that had paralyzed [Mombasa] port operations this week. The work at the docks is scheduled to resume as soon as the workers fill in fresh applications, the paper reports.

**Trade Union Elections To Proceed 19 Dec**  
*EA1912173091 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting*  
*Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 18 Dec 91*

[Text] The Central Organization of Trade Unions, COTU, elections are to proceed as scheduled at Kisumu's Tom Mboya College tomorrow [19 December] following the dismissal by the High Court of an application filed by six trade unions and other officials seeking court orders to stop the elections from being held.

In his ruling, Justice Norbury Dugdale also refused an application by the applicants seeking an injunction restraining tomorrow's polls. He said he would give the reasons for his ruling at a later date, citing shortage of time to give a reasoned ruling.

The six trade unions and 43 other officials had sought court orders to stop the elections, saying that they had been denied their right to be notified, invited or be given sufficient time to attend tomorrow's elections.

**Tanzania**

**Mwinyi Vows Burundian Rebels To Be 'Dealt With'**  
*EA2012101091 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania*  
*External Service in English 1600 GMT 18 Dec 91*

[Text] Dodoma—President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has reassured the Government of Burundi that Tanzania would be not be used by Burundi refugees to destabilize their country of origin. A State House statement said that such rebels, if discovered to be plotting inside Tanzania, will be dealt with according to the laws of the country.

The president was speaking to a special envoy of President Pierre Buyoya of Burundi, Mr. Simon Rusuku, who called on President Mwinyi at Dodoma State Lodge to convey a message from his country's leader. President Mwinyi further reiterated Tanzanian full support for the ongoing talks of national reconciliation, unity and democratization in Burundi.

Mr. Rusuku, who is the minister for communications and transport of Burundi, handed to President Mwinyi a written message from President Buyoya and briefed him on the recent disturbances inside Burundi.

**Reportage on Codesa Arrangements, Speeches****Seating Arrangements Given**

*MB2012074791 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2321 GMT 19 Dec 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 19 SAPA—The seating plan for delegates to the Convention for a Democratic SA [South Africa] [Codesa] which will open at the World Trade Centre on Friday [20 December] is the same as that of the preparatory talks held last month.

At the preparatory talks the delegations selected their seats on a random basis.

The chairpersons, Mr Justice Petrus Schabert and Mr Justice Ismail Mahomed, will be seated at a podium in front and to the centre of three sets of delegations which are arranged in a u-shape around it.

To the left and right of the set of delegations facing the podium will be seats for the foreign delegations and ambassadors who will be observing the Codesa.

The delegates facing the chairmen will include from their right, the Transvaal and Natal Indian Congress, the Democratic Party, the National Party, the SA Communist Party, the Intando Yesizwe Party from KwaNdebele, the United Peoples Front from Lebowa and the Transkei government.

Delegations seated on the chairmen's left hand side will include the Inkatha Freedom Party, Solidarity, Ciskei government, Bophuthatswana government, Dikwankwetla Party of QwaQwa, National People's Party and religious leaders who are to observe the process.

To the right of the podium will be the SA Government, the Venda government, the Labour Party, the Ximoko Progressive Party of Gazankulu, the African National Congress, the Inyandisa National Movement of KwaZulu and religious leaders observing the process.

**Declaration of Intent 'Expected'**

*MB2012085891 Johannesburg South African  
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English  
0500 GMT 20 Dec 91*

[Text] Another milestone on the road to a multiracial and democratic society will be reached today when the Convention for a Democratic South Africa [Codesa] begins at the World Trade Center in Kempton Park.

Nineteen delegations are to take part in the talks which will be opened at 10 o'clock this morning [0800 GMT] by the Chief Justice Mr. Justice M. Corbett. They are expected to adopt a declaration of intent, appoint five working groups, consider standing rules, and approve the terms of reference for the working groups. After the opening and prayers, the leaders of delegations will have 15 minutes each for introductory remarks.

The major matters to be discussed by the working groups are interim government arrangements in South Africa,

and the mechanism for negotiating a new constitution. The working groups are to report to the next Codesa meeting in January or February next year.

Progress toward today's historic meeting hasn't been smooth, with parties to the left and right of the political spectrum declining to take part. There's also unprecedented world interest in the talks and the organizers had to turn down many requests from potential visiting observers' groups. More than 300 media people are expected to cover the proceedings.

**Azanyu Denounces Foreign Delegations**

*MB2012085691 Johannesburg South African  
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English  
0500 GMT 20 Dec 91*

[Text] The PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] youth wing, the Azanian National Youth Unity [Azanyu], has condemned the presence of foreign observers at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], saying that these groups want only to see the fulfillment of their so-called imperialist plans.

Publicity secretary of Azanyu, Mr. Mayaya Molefe, said in a statement that his organization viewed demands for a constituent assembly and Codesa as being similar to what he called Muzorewa-type gimmicks in the former Rhodesia.

He said a socialist order which Azanyu supported, couldn't be achieved through a constituent assembly or talks.

**Pro, Anti Demonstrations Held**

*MB2012093491 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0829 GMT 20 Dec 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 20 SAPA—Three different demonstrations were held outside the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] venue in Johannesburg on Friday [20 December] morning—two in favour and one against the constitutional talks.

SABC radio news reported Conservative Party MP and chairman of the Republican Unity Movement Mr Clive Derby-Lewis protested with a South African flag against Codesa.

Mr Derby-Lewis said he was protesting against the betrayal of the white man by a government lacking a mandate. He said his movement was aimed at uniting English-speakers against a sell-out by the government.

He called on the government to resign and hold an election so that the whites could show it exactly what they thought, and added only partition and sovereignty would bring peace.

The unitary melting pot was doomed to disaster, proclaimed Mr Derby-Lewis.

Members of the Christians for Peace and Children of the Five Freedoms Forum hoisted placards in favour of the talks.

**Speech by ANC's Mandela**

MB2012104891 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
in English 0855 GMT 20 Dec 91

[ANC President Nelson Mandela's address at the opening of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa at the World Trade Center, Kempton Park near Johannesburg—live]

[Excerpts] Chief Justice and joint chairpersons, leaders of political parties and movements, distinguished observers from international organizations, members of the diplomatic corps; venerable, traditional and religious leaders of our people, comrades and friends; last but not least, the people of my country.

Today, will be indelibly imprinted in the history of our country. If we who are gathered here respond to the challenge before us, today will mark the commencement of the transition from apartheid to democracy. Our people from every corner of our country have expressed their yearning for democracy and peace. Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] represents the historical opportunity to translate that yearning into reality. For eighty years, the ANC [African National Congress] has led the struggle for democracy in South Africa. Along the route traversed during this period, many sacrifices were made by thousands upon thousands of our people in the arduous battle between freedom and oppression. Positions hardened, and polarization developed between the people and the state, even when in the absence of any other recourse, the ANC took up arms. Our objective was to secure a political settlement in South Africa.

In the past few years, an environment more conducive to establishing mutual trust has been established. South Africans of many persuasions recognized that this environment and its institutional product, Codesa, is the fruit of their sacrifices and struggle. They have a justifiable expectation that Codesa will set our country on the road to democracy inasmuch as apartheid has been declared a crime against humanity and the problems of the country have engaged so much of the attention of the international community. Over decades the presence of esteemed observers from key international organizations as guests of Codesa is most appropriate.

We welcome the guests from the United Nations Organization, the Organization of African Unity [OAU], the Commonwealth, the European Economic Community and the Nonaligned Movements. We trust that they will avail to the process now unfolding their wisdom, insights and experience gained in many similar initiatives across the world.

All South Africans share the hope and vision of a land free of apartheid where internal strife will have no place. The ANC initiated the search for peace in our country.

Since 1986 the ANC has intensively campaigned for a negotiated transfer of power. This campaign reached new heights in 1989 when the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations General Assembly all adopted declarations supporting this position.

All three declarations stated, and I quote, that where colonial, racial, and apartheid domination exists, there can be neither peace nor justice, unquote. In keeping with this spirit, Codesa must therefore lay the basis for the elimination of racial and apartheid domination. It is only by decisive action in this regard that South Africa will be granted entry to the community of nations as a full member.

The extent of the Codesa initiative lies in the range of political parties and persuasions represented here. The presence of so many parties augurs well for the future. The diverse interests represented speak of the capacity to develop consensus across the spectrum and have the desire to maximize common purpose among South Africans. Many parties have already invested so much by way of preparing their constituencies for transformation. Above all else, the investment already made must spur us on to total commitment for the successful outcome of this convention.

[Switches to Afrikaans] We regret the fact that there are still parties who have excluded themselves from this important process. After Codesa the situation will be irreversible. The threat of civil war is irresponsible and totally unacceptable. The time for such talk is long past. If they carry out their threats, the world will see that they want to extend the suffering of all South Africans, and thwart the search for peace in our country. But one thing is certain: the process to true democracy is unstoppable. History has given us a unique opportunity to cast away all negative bravado, and to go forward into the future. We call on all such parties to join us here at Codesa. The message of the ANC is simple, clear and is for all South Africans: It is time for one South Africa, one nation, one vote, one future.

[Switches back to English] The national convention in 1908 was a gathering of whites representing the four British colonies. It was also a betrayal of black people and a denial of democracy. The act of union entrenched the colonial practices and institutions constitutionally. In its wake, our country has lived through eight decades of wasted opportunities. Codesa provides this first opportunity since to attempt to establish democracy in our country. It is imperative that we also reach consensus on the definition of democracy.

From the ANC's perspective, democracy entails, and I quote, that all governments must derive their authority from the consent of the government. No persons, or groups of persons, shall be subjected to oppression, domination, or discrimination by virtue of their race. All persons should enjoy the right to learn. All persons should enjoy security in their [persons] and should be entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of their possessions, including the right to acquire homes or dispose of property without distinction based on race, language, gender, or creed. All persons should



have the right to hold and express opinions they wish to subscribe to, provided that in the exercise of that right they don't infringe on the rights of others, unquote.

This quality of democracy will indeed only [word indistinct] when those who have borne the brunt of apartheid oppression exercise their right to vote in a free and fair election on the basis of universal suffrage. We can see no reason why an election for a constituent [word indistinct] should not be possible during 1992. [phrase omitted]

Codesa on its own will not deliver democracy. In recording this fact, there is no attempt to demean Codesa. Even absolute consensus during the life of Codesa will still leave an apartheid constitution in place. We need to remind it that this very constitution was declared void by the United Nations Security Council in 1983. The invalidation of the prevailing institution is the most persuasive argument in support of the view that the incumbent government is unsuited to the task of overseeing the transition to democracy. Its oft-stated commitment to democracy must now compel it to make way for an interim government of national unity to supervise the transition.

This is the only cogent outflow from our deliberations at Codesa. The consensus which we arrive at will certainly have far-reaching implications for the birth of a new nationhood. None of us could be satisfied with circumstances where the consensus struck at this meeting is not translated into full legal force. An interim government, important as it may be, is but the product of agreement between ourselves, as political parties and organizations.

It will not be the outcome of full participation by the people of our country. Negotiations, to be successful, must be (owned) and supported by the majority of South Africans. In the absence of full participation, we submit ourselves to open negotiations to ensure that notions of secret deals do not arise. [Word indistinct] will also hinge on the confidence by each participating party that the [word indistinct] developments be absolutely nonpartisan.

Consideration, therefore, needs to be given to immediate establishment of the necessary mechanisms to ensure that the state-controlled media accurately and fairly represents views of all participants. The means of establishing an interim government will not be participatory. Therefore, the consensus at Codesa should curtail both its mandate and its lifespan. The ANC remains fully committed to the installation of a government which can justly claim authority, because it is based on the will of the people.

This reality will have to be underpinned by a constitution which both engenders respect and enjoys legitimacy. There is a compelling urgency about this task. It is inconceivable that such a democratic constitution could be reached in any way but through the portals of an elected constitution-making body, namely a constituent body.

It is tragic that our country, so well-endowed with natural resources, has been reduced to an economic

wasteland by the system of apartheid based on greed and mismanagement. It is also distressing to note that the deplorable violence has reached alarming proportions and others threaten still more. These features are a direct consequence of the determination of a minority to maintain the power and privilege accrued by apartheid. There are large parts of our country where free political activity is still not possible, where law and order is still ruled by the jackboot, and a large number of political prisoners remain incarcerated. In the spirit of our convention, we call upon the government to proclaim an immediate Codesa amnesty before Christmas for all remaining political prisoners throughout the country.

Nothing could be more irresponsible than for those of us gathered here today to deny our people the right to peace and freedom of association, and deny our country its due economic growth.

As everybody here is aware, the ANC and the government have been involved in bilateral discussions since May last year. There are still some matters dealt with in these bilateral talks which have not been finalized. We will continue these discussions, among other things, seeking to resolve the question of the control of all armed formations in the country, including Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation].

We can only reverse the current situation if we set ourselves on establishing true democracy. The national interest is far, far more important, than the sectional interests represented by any parties here. Everybody wants a place in the sun of a post-apartheid South Africa. No delegation here could possibly have been mandated by its constituency, however small, to attend Codesa in order to annihilate itself. Recognizing this, however, we want to make a strong appeal to everybody present to place the compelling national concern above narrow sectional interests. History will judge us extremely harshly if we fail to turn the opportunity which it now presents us with into common good. The risk of further pain and affliction arising from violence, homelessness, unemployment, or gutter education are immense. No country or people can afford the extension of this anguish even for a day. The approach which we adopt at Codesa must be fundamentally inclusive. The price of Codesa's failure will be far too great. We must not trample on the confidence which our people have placed in the successful conclusion to these negotiations. It would be foolhardy not to secure peace and prosperity for South Africa.

Our people and the world expect a nonracial, nonsexist democracy to emerge from the negotiations on which we are about to embark. The failure of Codesa is inconceivable. So, too, is consensus without legal force. There is absolutely no room for error or obstinacy. The challenge which Codesa places before each one of us is to [word indistinct] ourselves from the past and to build anew.

Codesa can be the beginning of reconstruction.

Let our common commitment to the future of our country inspire us to build a South Africa of which we can all be truly proud.

**Bophuthatswana's Mangope Critical**

MB2012115691 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1108 GMT 20 Dec 91

[By Neil Lewis]

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 20 SAPA—Bophuthatswana Leader Lucas Mangope on Friday [20 December] threw a spanner in the works of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa [Codesa] when he announced he would not sign the Declaration of Intent.

Delivering the address on behalf of his 12-member delegation, the homeland leader decried the formulation of the declaration.

"I regret, Mr Chairman, that I cannot unreservedly commit myself to the Declaration of Intent as it is presently formulated and therefore cannot sign it."

Mr Mangope's announcement came towards the end of his speech, during which he had pointed out that the homeland was not a "creature" of apartheid nor was it part of the apartheid structures.

Drawing on the history of his people's fight against the British, Mr Mangope said they took "independence" in 1977 "to regain our sovereignty and freedom so unjustly and cruelly take away from us by British colonial rule".

"The reality of the diversity in southern Africa and the need to satisfy the aspirations of all concerned...Cannot be ignored or wished away.

"It will have to be accommodated and provided for, whatever political dispensation is decided on," he said.

Mr Mangope continued that it was unfair, in terms of their history, tested principles and values and its economic performance, that Bophuthatswana should be regarded as just another self-governing territory, TBVC [Transkei - Bophuthatswana - Venda - Ciskei] state, or product of apartheid.

"For us (Bophuthatswana) to change our constitutional dispensation, the change will have to be for something better, or alternatively, a future which at least is as good," he said.

"We are therefore not legally competent to enter into any commitment or agreement which may result in the abolition of Bophuthatswana as a sovereign independent state, or the possible merging of its identity with another or others."

Mr Mangope said he was prepared to participate in Codesa on the basis of sufficient consensus, but decisions that affected its existence would not be allowed by his delegation.

**SACP's Slovo, Hani Comment to Media**

MB2012124991 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1146 GMT 20 Dec 91

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 20 SAPA—As far as the South African Communist Party [SACP] was concerned Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] had a "pretty good beginning", SACP National Chairman Joe Slovo told a press conference at lunchtime on Friday.

He warned again though that unless Codesa's resolutions were given legal force, the convention would fail.

"We believe Codesa will fall apart unless there is at the end of the process an undertaking by the authorities in this country that they will translate those decisions reached by sufficient consensus, or which they will be part of course, to give legislative force to those decisions.

"In the absence of that Codesa will just be like any normal workshop or colloquium.

"It is not that. It is launching the process of creating a new constitution for this country, and unless the decisions are given legal force, it's going to be a waste of time."

Mr Slovo, who was accompanied by SACP General Secretary Chris Hani, said when asked about Codesa's morning session:

"It has only just begun, (but) we think so far it has been a pretty good beginning."

Mr Hani said that any differences about how to tackle a new constitution which had arisen in the speeches in the morning did not mean that Codesa faced a crisis:

"Various delegations are going to be putting forward their own positions, in a general way.

"But really these issues are going to be a subject of discussion by the working groups, and we are not worried that they've come forward with positions on federalism, etc."

Asked about Lucas Mangope's announcement that Bophuthatswana would not sign a declaration of intent, Mr Hani said this also did not mean a crisis for Codesa as Codesa would continue to try to persuade them, he said.

"We are confident that the majority of the participants at Codesa will sign the declaration, but again that won't be the end of the story.

"The party (SACP) and other delegations here will continue persuading those who have not signed that it is in the interest of a negotiated settlement."

Mr Hani further added it was in the interest of "all those parties in this country which have not signed (that they) should reconsider that decision, and we hope that ultimately they will be persuaded to sign".

**NPP Leader on AWB, Azapo Absence***MB2012121191 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1105 GMT 20 Dec 91*

[By Sue Thomas]

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 20 SAPA—The biggest regret of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa [Codesa] was that there were empty chairs amongst the delegates, National People's Party [NPP] leader Mr Amichand Rajbansi said in his address.

"Codesa is being boycotted and denigrated as sell-outs.

"South Africa is a country of divergent people. It is our task to accept this as a reality and mediate so that the empty chairs can be filled with people from the Pan Africanist Congress, Azanian People's Organisation [Azapo], the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], the Conservative Party and others."

Codesa was not a closed agenda, he said.

In laying the foundations of a new South Africa, "we are mindful of the factors that led to the disintegration of the mighty Soviet Union, India and Yugoslavia".

However, change had a price and national political reconciliation and nation-building went hand-in-hand.

He called on the local and international community to help with the building of the economy.

"Codesa's achievements will be meaningless if the benefits are not going to yield in the direction of out long-suffering masses."

Reference to legal and constitutional issues must not be misinterpreted as unwillingness to find the way.

"Nobody here should be concerned about take-over. Codesa has so far shown that the givers and the takers are becoming part of the new order.

"The race for a truly democratic South Africa has reached the home straight, when sworn enemies are walking the last mile in a spirit of reconciliation to reach the winning post."

**DP's De Beer on Future Constitution***MB2012115891 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1013 GMT 20 Dec 91*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 20 SAPA—One of Codesa's [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] greatest tasks will be to produce a constitution which prevents abuse of power of government, Democratic Party [DP] leader Zach de Beer said in his opening address on Friday.

"Unless we wish to be hated by generations to come, we must stay away from all authoritarianism," he said

"The new Government of South Africa will have, above all two tasks," Dr de Beer said:

"To restore law and order, and to establish sustained, rapid economic growth. To achieve these two, we shall have to harness all the creative talent of a wide section of our people."

Those, if there are any, who had come to Codesa to pursue party political aims without regard to the "great" national interest "will be cursed by generations to come", Dr de Beer said.

In his call for a free-market economic system in the country, he added: "This does not deny an economic role for government, but it must always be a supportive role.

"So it must be in South Africa: The creation of wealth is the responsibility of the people; its expenditure is that of the government. And the chief and highest spending priority must be the social progress of the people—education, health and housing."

On Codesa, he said it was the convention's task "to write the constitution which will enable those who come after us to be proud citizens of a free South Africa commanding respect in the community of nations".

Dr de Beer warned the delegates though: "We must tell (the) truth to ourselves and the world, and say that our ability to achieve a perfect society is limited by the extent of our resources, human and material—just as is that of every society in the world.

"Having looked fearlessly at the facts, we must follow the shortest road towards perfection, in the knowledge that we may never reach it, but in the determination that we shall strive towards it with each year and with each day that passes."

He added that "one of the great tasks Codesa must fulfill is to produce a constitution which prevents the abuse of power by government".

"Those who have come (to Codesa) prepared to subordinate all narrow interests to the general good will have a place among the heroes," Dr de Beer ended his party's opening contribution.

**IFP Offers Intent Declaration Amendments***MB2012113591 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1112 GMT 20 Dec 91*

[By Neil Lewis]

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 20 SAPA—In a surprise move on Friday [20 December] afternoon, the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] began circulating a host of amendments to the existing Declaration of Intent—effectively holding up the signing ceremony.



Leading political parties such as the National Party and the African National Congress had merely heard about the amendments, but were not in possession of the documents.

A copy of the document is in SAPA's hands.

The document has only been circulated to homeland delegations including the Bophuthatswana government.

The existence of the document was confirmed by South African Communist Party representative Chris Hani who agreed that he had heard about it, "but no-one seems to have seen it".

"Obviously this issue will be dealt with by the negotiations commission which will meet later this afternoon to sort it out. Unfortunately, none of my delegation have seen it and therefore cannot comment on it."

In effect, one of the amendments seeks to drastically dilute Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] role in implementing decision.

It reads thus:

"Under the heading 'we agree' to delete the paragraph numbered 2 and to substitute the following:

"That Codesa and all of the parties, signatories hereto, will make every effort to facilitate the process leading to a democratic constitution to be submitted to a referendum of all the people of South Africa

"Reason for the amendment: The IFP [words indistinct] this amendment because we cannot permit the recommendations here to be recognised as having the effect of formal binding legislation. Resulting from this change, the determinations made here must be subject to referenda before they are legally effective."

Another amendment is that the final paragraph should be completely omitted.

According to the draft declaration, the final paragraph states: "We, the representatives of political parties, political organisations and administrations, further solemnly commit ourselves to be bound by the agreements of Codesa and in good faith to take all such steps as are within our power and authority to realise their implementation."

The IFP's reasoning for its scrapping is that "it would confer parliamentary power to the results of the negotiations reached at the conference".

The IFP has also moved that words dealing with an unitary state be removed as they denied the party chances to advance federalism arguments.

There are smaller amendments proposed by the party.

#### Ciskei Leader on Reincorporation

MB2012112191 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1038 GMT 20 Dec 91

[By Sue Thomas]

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 20 SAPA—Ciskeian military ruler Brig Oupa Gqozo on Friday told the Convention for a Democratic SA [Codesa] the reincorporation into South Africa of the TBVC [Transkei - Bophuthatswana - Venda - Ciskei] states could not be considered until there was a proper constitution.

"Ciskei cannot be reincorporated into a constitutional vacuum. There must be a timeframe and the reincorporation of the TBVC states must be jointly discussed," he said.

The constitution could not be considered in isolation and all leaders would have to be accountable to raising expectations they could not realistically meet. Majority rule in an united South Africa was "a simplistic solution and in fact could exacerbate the problem".

South Africa had become divided and polarised.

"Ciskei will address this by suggesting a federal system with checks and balances."

He also suggested a central government with upper and lower houses, proportional representation and a bill of rights.

To secure future stability, Brig Quozo said regional government would be an effective mechanism to keep in touch with the electorate.

"Ciskei sees itself as part of a region. Federalism will protect our civil service who are equipped to take care of regional matters."

He was opposed to an interim government but proposed the present government be kept in place until a negotiated settlement was in place. He called on Codesa to do all in its power to draw into the fold parties who had refused to take part.

#### Labor Party Leader on National Unity

MB2012102091 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0905 GMT 20 Dec 91

[By Neil Lewis]

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 20 SAPA—Saying the future required South Africans to be constructive, conciliatory and courageous, Labour Party Leader Allan Hendrikse on Friday told the Convention for a Democratic South Africa [Codesa] its task should be to unite the country in one nation.

Outlining his party's position, the Rev Hendrikse said the negotiation process must be completed within 18 to 24 months, with a new constitution being implemented 12 months later.

Discussing the creation of a climate for free political participation, he demanded the total elimination of discriminatory legislation with no disguised substitutes, the immediate end of violence, intimidation, equal and fair access to the state media, socio-economic reconstruction and equal and fair access to public facilities for meetings.

On the role of the international community, Mr Hendrikse said it should be considered by Codesa in the light of the interdependence of the world community.

Constitutional principles, he continued, should be based on the fact that a new South Africa should be a sovereign, democratic, non-racial state, based on the principle of equal citizenship for all.

"There shall be universal suffrage for all South African citizens over the age of 18 years. South Africa should be a non-racial geographical federation with the devolution of power from central government to federal states.

"The constitution shall be sovereign and it must not be possible to do what the National Party immorally did to remove us from the common voters roll."

On the question of an interim government, Mr Hendrikse said it should be a temporary arrangement to help the transition run smoothly and fairly to all parties concerned.

And on the TBVC [Transkei - Bophuthatswana - Venda - Ciskei] states, the Labour Party leader said steps must be embarked on to consult the citizens by way of referenda on the reincorporation of their territories into South Africa proper.

"Today marks the beginning of the manifestation of the dreams of the majority of South Africans in which we all irrespective of race, colour or creed or sex take our rightful place as South Africans," Mr Hendrikse said.

#### **Transkei Leader Calls For Formal Law**

*MB2012094391 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0832 GMT 20 Dec 91*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 20 SAPA—The Transkei called on Friday [20 December] for a law to be passed by the South African Parliament to formally establish Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] so that its decisions are valid.

Delivering the territory's address at the opening session of Codesa at the World Trade Centre, near Jan Smuts Airport, Transkeian leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa also called for all the leaders of the country's political organisations and parties to be directly involved in state security at the highest level.

Such a move would "eliminate fears and suspicions and dissipate charges and allegations of hidden agendas".

"The urgency of this matter is born out by the threats of violence and civil war...From several quarters.

"The noble sentiments and lofty objectives embraced by the National Peace Accord, hitherto a fatherless and motherless child, can only be given effect, meaning and purpose to if Codesa decides to assume full responsibility for their implementation."

Mr Holomisa also backed the African National Congress demand for an interim government—"by June 1992"—and an elected body to thrash out a new South African constitution.

"An elected constituent assembly has been identified as such a mechanism," he said.

Reacting to the controversy surrounding Inkatha Freedom Party President Mangosuthu Buthelezi's demand that Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini attend Codesa as a full delegate, Gen Holomisa said:

"Since the administration of rural areas is founded on chieftainship, there is an urgent need for Codesa to address the future role of traditional leaders.

"Transkei has the honour to move that a task group be formed by Codesa to travel around the country with traditional leaders, look into their interests and endeavour to forge unity among them so that they ventilate their aspirations in fruitful unison rather than as disparate groups."

The task group would then report back to Codesa on its findings.

This would "minimise the chances of the manipulation of traditional leaders by certain individuals and other groups for the furtherance of their political ambitions".

Mr Holomisa said that Codesa was fuelling the already high expectations among the disadvantaged people in the country, and therefore urged the convention "to consider the advisability of monitoring the RSA budget".

"Such a step will encourage and facilitate the freedom of speech by Codesa delegates who still rely on the central government for the financial sustenance of their respective administrations."

The exposition of the use of government slush-funds demanded the undivided attention of Codesa "if any meaningful progress is to be made in the restoration of trust among participants", the Transkei leader said in reference to allegations of continued funding of Inkatha-linked public events.

Mr Holomisa further said that the "public at large has consistently complained about the bias of the SABC-TV and radio", and it would therefore be "prudent" for Codesa to insist on a fair distribution of the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] Board of Directors "so that it becomes representative of the entire population".

On the issue of South Africa's foreign relations during Codesa's "short life-span", Mr Holomisa called for

Codesa to place a moratorium on the opening of new diplomatic links with other countries "as this can militate against (Codesa's) interests should the negotiating process crumble in the face of intransigence by the ruling white oligarchy".

He added: "The Transkei delegation...Has resolved that the appropriate status be accorded to Codesa to endow its decisions with meaningful legal status.

"Transkei therefore advocates the enactment of a law by the RSA Parliament to formally establish Codesa so that its decisions are valid in the eyes of everybody including the RSA legislature."

Mr Holomisa also reiterated the Transkei's willingness to be reincorporated into South Africa.

"Transkeians have always regarded themselves as part of South Africa," he said.

"Transkei therefore has braced herself for the sacrificing of her present constitutional status in favour of re-incorporation. However, she must be part of the debate and process of re-incorporation in order to ensure that she does not rejoin an apartheid South Africa."

The territory's reincorporation would not, though, be a matter of bilateral discussions between the Transkei and present South African Government, "but by the interim government".

The interim government would in essence mean the "dissolutions of the tricameral parliament, all homeland parliaments and the disappearance of military governments from the factional political scene", Gen Holomisa said.

#### UN Secretary General's Message Given

*MB2012145391 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1428 GMT 20 Dec 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 20 SAPA—United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar on Friday [20 December] expressed the hope that a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa would be negotiated at the Convention for a Democratic SA [South Africa] [Codesa].

His message was conveyed to the media by his personal representative and UN High Commissioner for Refugees Mrs Sadako Ogata, who arrived in Johannesburg on Friday morning.

Mrs Ogata is one of the top international observers to Codesa which is holding its first plenary session at the World Trade Centre on Friday and Saturday.

She added that the member states of the UN had requested the secretary-general to continue monitoring the implementation of the UN Declaration on Apartheid.

He is also to pursue appropriate initiatives to facilitate all efforts leading to the peaceful eradication of apartheid.

"It is in this spirit that we have come to South Africa.

"The UN will observe the deliberations of Codesa closely and is ready to provide assistance in the ongoing process of transforming SA as and when requested by South Africans.

"The secretary-general wishes to express his strong hope that the representatives of the South African people will negotiate the future of their country in good faith and build together in a democratic way the foundations for a new constitution that will create an united, non-racial and democratic SA."

He hoped that all parties would find it possible to participate in the deliberations of Codesa so that its final outcome would be the fullest expression of the will of all the people of South Africa.

Mrs Ogata said the international community was confident that the vision of a new SA that the UN had promoted over the years would become a reality in an atmosphere of peace and goodwill.

#### QwaQwa Leader Notes 'No Turning Back'

*MB2012134991 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1326 GMT 20 Dec 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 20 SAPA—With the commencement of the convention for a democratic future a new order was being established and there was no turning back, Qwaqwa Chief Minister Dr T K Mopeli said on Friday [20 December].

Speaking in his capacity as leader of the Dikwankwena Party of QwaQwa at the first plenary session of the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], he said the convention was meeting physical force with "soul force and was conducting the struggle on the plane of dignity and discipline".

"There is not the slightest doubt that if the deliberations are conducted in the right spirit, a free, democratic order will emerge from this convention."

He said the delegates should do everything possible to ensure a free democratic South Africa.

"A new order is already with us. There is no turning back."

#### NP Issues Statement on Sanctions

*MB2012133991 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1330 GMT 20 Dec 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 20 SAPA—The National Party [NP] said on Friday [20 December] it regretted that the African National Congress [ANC] was still calling for continued sanctions against South Africa.

"This is not in line with the spirit of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] where delegates bind



themselves to support economic growth and development for all South Africans," the NP said in a statement released on Friday at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa.

"Economic sanctions are nothing less than sabotage of the South African economy and result in poverty, unemployment and a general recession which casts its burden most heavily on those who can least afford to bear it."

The process of political and constitutional reform in South Africa was irreversible, which was clearly demonstrated by the historic Codesa.

"This process must be promoted by a strong, growing economy. It is encouraging that more and more countries realise that the ANC's position is totally in conflict with this goal.

"A democratic South Africa where peace and prosperity reigns must be sought and promoted by all."

#### **Transkei Pledges Support for ANC Military Wing**

*MB1612083791 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 16 Dec 91*

[Text] The Transkei defense force has pledged its support for the ANC's [African National Congress] military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] in the event of national negotiations failing.

The South African Press Association quoted the acting commander of the independent state's army, Brigadier Themba Matanzima, as making the statement at the weekend.

#### **Transkei, Ciskei Leaders Meet, End 'War of Words'**

*MB1612114491 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0600 GMT 16 Dec 91*

[Text] The strange relations between Ciskei and Transkei have taken a positive turn. Ciskei military leader Brigadier Oupa Gqozo and his counterpart, Major General Bantubonke Holomisa, met to discuss a number of pertinent issues at the weekend, ending a war of words lasting several months.

#### **ANC Group Defies Ciskei Ban, Holds Rally**

*MB1612083591 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 16 Dec 91*

[Text] The ANC's [African National Congress] military wing has defied a ban on a rally in Zwelitsha in the Ciskei. Ciskei and South African police kept an eye on the rally in the Zwelitsha Stadium yesterday [15 December] but made no attempt to stop it.

ANC Regional Spokesman Marion Sparg says on Friday Ciskei Security Police said no Umkhonto we Sizwe [ANC Military Wing—MK] rally would be allowed in the homeland, but the ANC pledged to go on and defy the ban. At the rally MK's former intelligence chief,

Ronnie Kasrils, said that it was the struggle of the people and international support that forced the South African Government to change.

#### **Ramaphosa Predicts ANC Will Rule Within 2 Years**

*MB1612083391 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 16 Dec 91*

[Text] A top ANC [African National Congress] official has given a confident assessment to the organization's future. Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa has told the British Broadcasting Corporation that South Africa will be ruled by the ANC within two years. Ramaphosa says he expects there will be elections for a constituent assembly by December 1992.

In an address to the Transvaal Indian Congress, Ramaphosa has also predicted talks about a new constitution could quickly reach stalemate. He says if that happens other means might be necessary to force the government to give in. But he had not spelled out what those other means might be.

#### **\* Platinum Industry's Future Prospects Discussed**

*92AF0135B Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS in English 4 Oct 91 pp 6-7*

[Interview with Barry Davison, managing director of Rusplats, and Michael McMahon, managing director of Implats, by Elena Kyriacou; place and date not given]

[Text] What is the present state of the platinum industry, and what are the prospects for future growth?

The platinum industry is currently in a state of flux.

On the one hand, physical demand for platinum from the autocatalyst, jewellery and industrial segments continues to be strong.

On the other hand, market prices are weak.

The market currently appears to be driven more by bearish sentiment than by fundamentals.

The depressed price levels of late have resulted in the scaling down and closure of certain expansions and new platinum mining ventures planned by the three major South African platinum mining houses.

Some 300,000 ounces less platinum will be produced between now and 1995 by JCI, Rand Mines, Genmin and Lonrho than was forecast a year ago.

Rustenburg believes that longer-term growth prospects for the industry are good.

With the Japanese economy forecast to maintain growth rates in the region of 4.5 percent a year over the next 10 years, emissions legislation coming into force in western Europe in 15 months time, and North American auto emissions regulations being further tightened in 1994,

the jewellery and autocatalyst segments should continue to exhibit healthy growth in the medium term.

The commercialization of phosphoric acid and proton exchange membrane fuel cells represents a major potential to be the most efficient and most environmentally friendly source of electric power generation.

Such advantages ensure that serious attention is being paid to the commercialization of fuel cell technologies.

How long do you anticipate the high-flying rhodium will continue to support platinum, and what are the implications of a fall-off in the rhodium demand?

The future relationship between platinum and rhodium prices is difficult to predict as the two prices are driven in part by different factors.

However, the fact that some of the cutbacks in additional platinum production announced to date will result in less production from the relatively rhodium-rich, UG2 reef, should contribute to a greater stability in price.

To what price must platinum rise in order to stimulate expansion and greenfield development?

Platinum accounts for less than 50 percent of the total revenues from the Bushveld Complex (BC) reefs; to consider platinum in isolation from the other major revenue earners would be injudicious, as would ignoring grade issues, metal mixes and indeed, costs of production.

However, it seems unlikely that any new developments will take place with platinum prices below the psychologically important \$500 an ounce level.

Current price levels are putting a squeeze on profitability: if sustained, some producers will in fact have to review production levels and consider further rationalizations.

How much jewellery is made from platinum in South Africa, and what percentage does this represent in world markets?

Platinum jewellery manufacture in South Africa is infinitesimally small when compared to world markets.

As a percentage it is probably less than 0.01 percent.

Are any South African entrepreneurs being introduced to platinum jewellery making, and how much value can be added through the manufacture of products from platinum?

There are only a handful of South African manufacturing jewelers working in platinum.

Value added margins can be considerable—potentially 50 percent to 500 percent depending on whether the jewellery in question is mass-produced, machine produced items such as chain, etc., or whether it is hand crafted product.

Technical assistance to jewelers wishing to work with platinum is readily available from Rustenburg's agent, Johnson Matthey.

How successful have autocatalyst manufacturing ventures proved to be, and what off-take of platinum do you anticipate such industries could absorb?

The South African autocatalyst manufacturing ventures which have been initiated so far have fulfilled all expectations.

Their future success will depend heavily on the successful implementation of the Phase 6 export incentives.

It is estimated that the local autocatalyst manufacturing industry could require between 75,000 and 100,000 ounces of platinum a year within two to three years.

What is the biggest potential growth area of platinum?

Within the next 10 years the largest single growth area for platinum is likely to be the autocatalyst sector as emissions control legislation is introduced or tightened around the world and fuel cells.

How many platinum mines are there in South Africa, and how many projects are in the pipeline for new mines?

All South African mines operate in the BC of the Transvaal.

Existing mines are: JCI-Rustenburg Platinum Mines (Rustenburg Section, Amandelbult Section, and Union Section); Gencor—Impala Platinum (Bafokeng North and South, Wildebeesfontein North and South); Lonrho-Western Platinum (incorporating Karee), and Eastern Platinum.

Developing mines are: Gencor—Messina; Gold Fields—Northam.

Mines in the pipeline: JCI—Potgietersrust Platinum.

How many platinum mines are there on the African continent, and what are the prospects for continental ventures?

There are no further platinum producers of substance other than those listed in response to the above question.

Prospects for continental ventures—other than the South African BC prospects already mentioned—appear confined to the Great Dyke of Zimbabwe.

The Great Dyke of Zimbabwe is a complex similar in origin—but very different in shape—to the BC, and is reputed to be the largest platinum resource in the world outside of the BC.

The Great Dyke is, however, neither as rich as the BC in terms of Platinum Group Metals (PGM) contents nor comparable in size and extent of mineralization.

Two operatives are active in the Great Dyke.

A joint venture between Delta Gold and BHP has committed itself to undertaking a full feasibility study for a platinum mine, the results of which are expected in 1992.

And, a joint venture between Rio Tinto (Zimbabwe), Anglo American (Zimbabwe) and Plateau Resources is engaged in exploration activity and feasibility studies.

Are there any other issues you would like to raise?

There has been considerable speculation concerning the possible substitution of palladium for platinum in autocatalysts, or for the replacement of PGMs [platinum group metals] by base metals in autocatalysts.

Palladium has always had a role in autocatalysts and will continue to do so.

However, all the research conducted to date by the leading autocatalyst manufacturers and developers indicates that platinum will continue to be the dominant metal in the PGM cocktail.

All such available research also continues to indicate that base metal autocatalysts are most unlikely to represent a competitive threat to PGM based autocatalysts.

What is the present state of the platinum industry, and what are the prospects for future growth?

The present state of the platinum industry is fairly depressed.

Many people attribute this to over-production by producers.

I believe it is more of an oversupply by the Russians from their stockpiles.

After decades of stable and predictable behavior, Soviet supply arrangements to the West have been altered.

The major oversupply is by the Soviet Bank of Foreign and Export Affairs sales, especially in Japan.

There have also been reports that the Soviet Union has deposited large quantities of platinum and rhodium with Swiss banks (amounts of up to 1-million ounces and 50,000 ounces respectively have been rumored) as security for hard currency loans.

This extra metal, and the oversupply in Switzerland, has caused an additional oversupply in the market which has resulted in a loss of confidence.

And this is what has really been knocking the platinum.

However, prospects for growth are strong.

The fundamentals will reaffirm themselves in about 1994/95 as our chairman Brian Gilbertson recently said.

Even though the platinum industry is presently experiencing a shake out, we need to hang on a bit longer for the markets to tighten up and the platinum price to rise again.

How long do you anticipate that the high-flying rhodium will continue to support platinum, and what are the implications of a fall-off in the rhodium demand?

Rhodium is not high flying anymore.

In terms of a balance between rhodium offtake and rhodium supply, a price in excess of \$4,000 is imminently sustainable.

The \$2,800 rhodium price that we have at the moment is just a question of a loss of confidence as a result of de-stocking.

As to your question on the implications of a fall-off in rhodium, I do not see a fall-off in rhodium demand, certainly not in the long term.

At the moment, there is no fall-off in demand by the end-users.

What has happened though, is that much of the rhodium which was stockpiled by nervous consumers and speculators last year as the price was rising so steeply, is coming back on to the market.

To what price must platinum rise in order to stimulate expansion and greenfield development?

I envisage a ratio of 10:1 and a platinum price in excess of \$400 and a rhodium price in excess of \$4,000.

Frankly, I do not even know if that is high enough to stimulate expansions in greenfield development.

We currently do have the expansions; we have the greenfield development, but I do not envisage any further expansions at those prices.

How much jewellery is made from platinum in South Africa, and what percentage does this represent in world markets?

No significant quantities of platinum jewellery are made in South Africa.

Platinum jewellery manufacturing is a highly skilled job.

It is more difficult than manufacturing gold jewellery because it is a much harder metal to machine.

Most of the platinum jewellery in the world is manufactured in Japan and Italy; there is not much manufactured anywhere else.

Are any South African entrepreneurs being introduced to platinum jewellery making, and how much value can be added through the manufacture of products from platinum?



To my knowledge, there was only one person who tried to set up a small jewellery manufacturing venture.

Unfortunately, he was unsuccessful.

To set up a jewellery manufacturing industry, one needs all the machinery.

Platinum jewellery is not made up of pure platinum; it is made up of platinum-palladium alloys.

Implats produces pure platinum and pure palladium.

In order to manufacture the jewellery, you need an alloy plant to mix these two alloys, and findings factory to manufacture the tube, wire and chain.

Only then could you start manufacturing the jewellery.

How successful have autocatalyst manufacturing ventures proved to be, and what off-take of platinum do you anticipate such industries could absorb?

The South African autocatalyst manufacturing ventures are all linked to the Phase 6 local content rules for the motor car industry, whereby companies such as Algorax and Johnson Matthey all have contracts with local car manufacturers.

Because of this partnership, the companies manufacture autocats, which are exported, thus granting the motor car companies relief on their local content programme.

As to your question on how successful autocatalyst manufacturing ventures have been; I believe it is more of a replacement issue as opposed to the issue of additional demand.

Whether you manufacture 100,000 catalysts here or 100,000 elsewhere, this will still not create a new demand.

New demand is created by more motor cars.

Where the autocats are made is not a fundamental issue.

What is the biggest potential growth area of platinum?

Fuel cells, starting in about five or six years time.

How many platinum mines are there in South Africa, and how many projects are in the pipeline for new mines?

There are three platinum producers in South Africa—Rustenburg platinum, Impala Platinum and Lonrho.

Altogether, there are 11 operational mines, and three greenfield mines.

Implats' mines are Bafokeng North, Bafokeng South, Wildebeesfontein North, Wildebeesfontein South, and the newly acquired (but recently closed) Barplats.

Rusplats' mines are Amandelbult, Union, Rustenburg and Atok.

Lonrho operates two—Western Platinum and Eastern Platinum.

The three greenfield mines are Northam Platinum, scheduled to come into operation by August/September next year, Messina and Platreef.

How many platinum mines are there on the African continent, and what are the prospects for continental ventures?

There are no mines on the African continent other than those South African mines listed above.

There is a prospect in Zimbabwe which is being looked at by Delta Mining and BHP, but it is still in the early stages.

We do not see this as a major threat.

**\* Production of High Quality Vanadium To Begin**  
*92AF0135E Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS in English 18 Oct 91 p 5*

[Text] High quality vanadium chemicals are to be produced in South Africa for the first time by Belfast-based mining company Transvaal Alloys.

The development is particularly important because the technology required is brand new, says GM [General Manager] Roland Hovener.

So new, that due to the fierce nature of the vanadium market, executive members of the company are remaining tight lipped about how the technology is to be implemented, Hovener says.

The company hopes to fill a niche in the market that calls for exceptionally pure vanadium chemicals.

Hovener says the company now needs to prove the technology in South Africa and overseas.

Mintek has assisted with the technology since the project began in 1981—the two companies recently celebrated the successful development of a solvent extraction process for the production of high-purity ammonium metavanadate.

The company is a small operator and cannot command a premium price for its vanadium chemicals, says Hovener.

"There are potential users of our high quality vanadium but at the moment the market is very balanced."

Vanadium ore is difficult to beneficiate because its extraction levels are so low—for every 100t of spinel one ton of vanadium can be extracted.

Highveld Steel and Vanadium dominate the vanadium chemical industry in South Africa controlling nearly 70 percent of the market.

This predominance was recently underlined when it announced plans to spend R[ands]10-million on its Vantra plant in order to facilitate the beneficiation of excess.

#### \* Firm Develops Satellite Navigation System

92AF0135G Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*  
in English 6 Sep 91 p 17

[Text] A South African [SA] company, has developed a highly accurate satellite navigation system.

The G-NAV 600 is a six channel global positioning system (GPS) receiver for position fixing on land, at sea and in the air, and operating within the satellite-based Navstar system.

Navstar GPS will ultimately comprise a constellation of 21 satellites, of which at least four will be within view to any user anywhere, on or near the surface of the earth for 24 hours a day.

Designed and manufactured at the company's Pinetown facility, the system provides precise 3-dimensional positioning (P), velocity (V) and coordinated universal time (T) information.

Using a basic receiver, the operator can obtain his first positioning within 90 seconds.

This position is then updated once every two seconds.

The absolute accuracy that can be obtained, with a 95 percent probability is 100 m.

With an additional G-NAV 600 receiver sited at a precisely surveyed location the receiver compares the measurement of the satellite signals with what it should be at the known location, and computes measurement corrections.

Thus a projected accuracy of less than 15 m can be obtained.

Because of its built-in altimeter the G-NAV 600 can compute a three-dimensional position even with only three satellites visible.

Velocity in three directions is also calculated.

With four or more satellites visible, the accuracy is enhanced slightly from the 100 m figure.

The G-NAV 600 receiver is used in two configurations, manportable and vehicle systems.

The G-NAV 600 manpack comprises a receiver processor unit (RPU), battery pack and antenna.

Ease of operation is achieved with a separate hand-held control and display unit (CDU).

The 64-character display screen provides position information in either units of latitude and longitude, or UTM [expansion not given] coordinates as a user-defined grid system.

Altitude and time can also be displayed, as well as the distance and bearing of up to ten way-points.

When fitted to a vehicle, boat or aircraft, the use of sensors such as a gyro (or fluxgate) compass and a distance transmission unit (or a doppler log) provide for dead reckoning navigation in the absence of the RPU or during interruption of the satellite signals.

Compact and light-weight, the manpack has been designed specifically for the man in the field, for geologists, surveyors, hikers and powerline repair crews for example.

The vehicle version will enable drivers to reach destinations accurately—even when deviations have to be made to avoid unsuitable terrain or when they are re-routed for other duties.

When coupled to radio transmission equipment, positional information can be transmitted to a base/control station.

At the control center the subscriber's position can be displayed on a suitable PC-based digital mapping system.

A number of subscribers can therefore be tracked.

Diagram 1 schematically defines the minimum subscriber and control center requirements for digital mapping.

The G-NAV 600's interface facility makes it suited for fleet management (bus, rail, truck and shipping); command and control for emergency services such as search and rescue, ambulance, fire brigade, traffic law enforcement, VIP security, courier service; vehicle identification and location and vehicle anti-hijack measures.

It is also suited to accurate time management, marine navigation—yachts, skiboats, sea rescue craft, trawlers, container ships and white water rafting; aircraft navigation, when used as a sensor with display and way-points and aerial surveys and census taking.

A timer facility is available as an optional extra.

#### \* Instruction at Navy Diving School Described

92AF0173B Pretoria *PARATUS* in English Nov 91  
pp 16-17

[Article by Mike Thayer: "No Place for Fainthearted"; clock times as published; quotation marks as published.]

[Text] The Navy diver must be prepared for the unexpected. He must keep his cool and think rationally at all times and in all conditions. The South African Navy divers are a disciplined team of individuals who are tested physically and mentally at the Simon's Town Diving School.

Divers were put to the test recently when the School was called to assist in the rescue of passengers stranded on the OCEANOS. Divers were telephoned at home on 4 August at about 02:15. Soon after the team left Cape

Town by helicopter en route for East London. At about 07:30 the divers were transported to The Haven, a seaside resort on the Transkei coast.

At about 09:00 a group of four divers, equipped with surface swimming gear comprising a mask, flippers, a wetsuit and a snorkel, were given orders to ensure that no passengers had been left behind, and were lowered onto the sinking ship.

Twenty-one people who were aboard the OCEANOS were unaccounted for, and it was feared that some of them were unable to save themselves. The divers, as a last resort, searched and called on the sinking ship. The ship by this time was lying at a steep angle. The team checked the ship's pooldeck, the bridge and corridors.

All 21 passengers had left the ship earlier and were transported by a variety of small craft back to the shore.

Lt Cdr Geldenhuys, CPO Mostert, LS Dicks and LS Brown risked life and limb in ensuring that no passengers had been left behind on the sinking ship. The four, who are based at the Diving School, will be awarded Honoris Crux decorations for their bravery.

In addition to being trained to assist in sea-rescues, divers are able to search for shipwrecks underwater, they are trained in the disposal of underwater sabotage devices and to repair any naval vessel in the event of underwater damage or flooding. Divers are also trained to hunt mines, to conduct demolition tasks, to locate stranded submarines and to assist in the rescue of submarine crews.

The Diving School itself ensures that the trained diver can carry out these diving tasks, and it provides the diving related facilities for therapeutic treatment.

The diving branch of the South African Navy was originally founded in the Cape Town harbour in 1942. Two teams of divers were trained and sent on a variety of salvage missions during the war. They received praise for their professionalism.

Only one of the war-trained divers remained active after World War 2. Later it was obvious that there was a shortage of Navy salvage divers and in 1954 the Navy was given the go ahead to provide a school where divers could be trained. On 1 July 1957, the Diving School was opened in Simon's Town under the control of Simon's Town command.

All the School's divers undergo a 12 week diving course. Trainees go through a tough routine every day. The first three weeks of the course are predominantly physical. A strenuous physical programme is followed during the day and lectures have to be attended at night. Chief Diving Instructor of the Diving School, CPO Laubser, says that once a trainee has managed to stay on the course for the first six weeks, he is more than likely set to complete the 12 week course. Injuries and mental and physical fatigue result in the dropping out of trainees. These men are constantly exposed to cold seas, and

throughout their training many are sidelined by colds and flu. But most trainees endure and it is a memorable day when one is awarded with the Diving Badge at the end of the course.

The daily programme normally begins with a warm-up when the diver trainees participate in group circuits. The men then go for a 12 km run from the School to Cape Point and back. On returning, divers get into their wetsuits and complete a Mile Fin.

A Mile Fin is a swim in which the diver, wearing a wetsuit, mask, flippers and a snorkel, swims repeatedly to a buoy and back until completing a mile. In a Mile Swim, divers complete the same exercise, but without wetsuits and other diving equipment. After this, divers still dressed in their wetsuits, carrying sandbags, run up and down the infamous Red Hill steps. Sometimes divers go down to a secluded beach for a 'Beach Party'. This is the most dreaded aspect of physical training. During this beach PT trainees run and complete sit-ups with logs held to their chests. Buddy PT is inevitably also included. Here exercises are organised in pairs. Both trainees get a chance to carry their buddy. All these exercises are completed in wetsuits.

In the afternoon, divers usually proceed to a predetermined area in False Bay where they dive in full kit, including aqualungs, to a depth of 40 metres. Later in the afternoon, trainees often partake in 'shipjumping'. A more relaxed atmosphere prevails here while members of the Diving School jump from the decks of naval ships into the harbour.

Buddy Aid is an important aspect during training. Special breathing tanks are used when divers dive to great depths. Chemical reactions inside these 'mixture' tanks sometimes inhibit the diver's breathing. 'Proto', a dry chemical which absorbs carbon dioxide, mixes with sea water and results in the burning of the diver's lungs and mouth. A shortage of this 'proto' in a diver's tank can also lead to carbon dioxide poisoning. Divers must know how to handle such situations.

Divers also have to get used to cold and murky water. Trainees dive at Silvermine, where the water temperature often drops below 10 degrees Celsius. In small mountain dams trainees spend hours submerged in murky water. Without being able to see anything, the diver learns to get used to a potential situation later while working in the sea.

Divers are often forced to make use of their companion's air. Instructors remove diving masks and close trainees' breathing tanks underwater. Once again the diver is trained to be prepared for the unexpected.

In February last year, the School was called to render assistance at Buffels Bay. A number of dolphins had beached themselves and divers helped save the animals by placing wet kelp and pouring water over the dolphins. By doing this, the divers maintained the dolphins' circulatory systems.



### \* Right Wing 'Super Union' To Fight Reforms

92AF0148A Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans  
23 Oct 91 p 7

[Article: "Rightists Want To Found Mega-Union against Reforms"]

[Text] Cape Town: A megaconfederation of rightist white trade unions, designed to bring together members of the labor force who are incensed over the government's reforms, will be founded early next year, said Peet Ungerer, national secretary of the mineworkers union, yesterday.

This "super-union" will cover most industries and unite more than 100,000 whites—mostly skilled workers, he said.

Their convictions will obviously be rightist, and this confederation of trade unions will be a particularly militant organization, enabling workers to join forces in their struggle against the National Party.

A rules committee was assembled on the weekend to set up the guidelines under which white unions will be brought together.

Six unions, including the mineworkers union and the Transnet Union of South Africa, attended the conferences, but the "sensitivity" of the discussions prevents him from revealing the other participants, said Mr. Ungerer.

This federation of trade unions will be structured like any other union; that is, it will be broken down according to individual industrial secretariats, said Mr. Ungerer.

The amalgamated groups have decided on a confederation of trade unions because "a simple federation has no negotiating power," he said.

"We are now in a federation—the South African Labor Confederation—but how much can it do? A bulldog without teeth," said Mr. Ungerer.

### \* Right-Wingers Not Elected as SALU Officials

92AF0148B Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans  
24 Oct 91 p 2

[Excerpt from Article: "Rightists' Attack on SALU Fails"]

[Text] Durban: An attack by rightist circles designed to gain positions of leadership in the South African Agricultural Union (SALU), failed yesterday when two well-known rightists were defeated in election battles over the posts of chairman and vice-chairman of SALU.

In what was considered a victory for moderates in organized agriculture, Boet Fourie, the vice-chairman of SALU and the former chairman of the Natal Agricultural Union, was elected chairman of SALU, to replace Nico Kotze, who had retired.

He was elected after a contest against Willie Lewis, vice-chairman of the Transvaal Agricultural Union (TLU), which is known for its rightist pronouncements.

Dr. Piet Gous, chairman of the Free State Agricultural Union (VLU), and CP [Conservative Party] MP [Member of Parliament] for Parys, was ousted in a tense election struggle for the vice-chairmanship of SALU by Thinus Hartman, chairman of the East Cape Province Agricultural Union (OKLU).

Although there was talk that rightist farmers at this week's congress would be upset, no incidents occurred yesterday.

### \* Activities of 11 Field Regiment Described

92AF0173A Pretoria PARATUS in English Oct 91 p 10

[Article by Pierre Odendaal: "11 Field Engineer Regiment; Limpopo Area Safeguarded"]

[Text] An efficient regiment, with professional and well motivated men, will inevitably create a proud regimental tradition and history. 11 Field Engineer Regiment is such a unit.

Recently the Sappers were sent off along the Limpopo River, which forms the border between South Africa and Zimbabwe, for a two month period. Their duties were to patrol the area from the Mogalakwena River up to Vhembe. This area is entirely electrified except for one or two stretches where it is impossible to lay the electrical fence due to the unpredictable rising of the Limpopo River and the irregular landscape.

Their main objectives were to patrol the border and stop any illegal aliens entering into South Africa, protect the farmers' livestock from thieves and sweep the roads for possible mines which could have been placed there by potential terrorists.

One camp where these Sappers were deployed was Vhembe Camp which used to be the farm of Gen Jan Smuts and later was used by the SA [Republic of South Africa] Defence Force [SADF] as a drug rehabilitation unit. It is now just a border post overlooking the Limpopo River into Zimbabwe and the surrounding countryside.

11 Field Engineer Regiment lineage dates back to 13 November 1939, when it was established as 11 Field Company, SA Engineer Corps, located at Springs. Since then they have been deployed in the Middle East (April 1942) as part of the 8th Army, in December 1943 in Italy as part of the 6th Army on Route 6 and later on Route 16.

Their most famous achievement was the construction of the Springbok Bridge over the Po River at Pontelagoscuro where 305 metres of bridge was built in eight days.

On 1 August 1974, 11 Field Squadron was allocated as divisional troops to the newly established 8 Armoured Division. Shortly thereafter, elements of the unit regularly saw service in the Operational Area from 1976 to 1988.

## Angola

### Savimbi Says Meeting With Dos Santos 'Cordial'

MB1412094791 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 14 Dec 91

[Excerpt] Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, met with Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola (RPA) at Futungo de Belas Palace yesterday [13 December]. Dr. Savimbi told the media that the meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere and left the guarantee that there would never be war in Angola again.

A number of issues were addressed in this meeting, including the situation in Cabinda, the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, and other burning issues.

Speaking about the multiparty conference that has been proposed by the RPA leader, President Dr. Savimbi stated in unequivocal terms that UNITA would neither participate nor obstruct the holding of that meeting.

The UNITA leader recognized the (?secrecy) of RPA President Eduardo dos Santos regarding the three meetings that have been held. Yesterday's meeting lasted 70 minutes. For further details we have (Felix Miranda) from Luanda:

[Begin recording] [(Miranda)] Dr. Savimbi and Eduardo dos Santos have finally met. The meeting between the leaders of the two largest Angolan parties lasted a record 70 minutes. According to Dr. Savimbi, the atmosphere in the meeting was cordial and he conveyed a message of confidence that there will never again be war in Angola. At least from Dr. Savimbi's happy countenance we can confirm [words indistinct] various issues of national interest were reviewed at the meeting and, certainly, plausible solutions must have emerged from it. Nevertheless, a certain caution was apparent in Dr. Savimbi's statement afterward. Some of the issues addressed by the UNITA leader at the meeting were the proposed multiparty conference, the situation in Cabinda, the CCPM, and other burning issues.

Dr. Savimbi has consistently drawn attention to the need for constant contacts between himself and Eduardo dos Santos. The secrecy of President Santos is rather curious. He has been shutting himself in the Futungo de Belas Palace. This is the third time we have had the opportunity to visit Futungo de Belas Palace and we have not yet been able to gather any message from the RPA for the people of Angola [words indistinct] the Soviet flag flanked by the flags of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA, and of the RPA. Whatever its meaning, we do not know it. [end recording]

Meanwhile, here are declarations of Dr. Savimbi to the media upon leaving the meeting hall:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Despite the delay, was one hour enough to discuss all the issues?

[Savimbi] Certainly. Let me tell you, there is no problem. Whenever UNITA and the government talk together, we understand each other. It is true that we have [words indistinct] because ours are different political organizations, but we continue to conduct ourselves with much responsibility and, therefore, I would like to tell all those listening to us that my meeting with the RPA president proceeded in the very best possible manner. [passage omitted] [end recording]

### Savimbi Urges Commission on Housing Fighters

MB1812105891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 17 Dec 91

[Excerpt] In an interview with Huambo television last week, Jonas Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, said that the problem of housing those returning from the bush should be resolved jointly by government and his organization. He said should the problem not be resolved, people might take the law into their own hands.

[Begin Savimbi recording] When I was in Luanda I met the president of the Republic and government officials. I asked them to take into consideration the return of people who were in the bush and who had fought in the war. I think that we should create a joint commission, involving government and UNITA, for the study of housing issues.

The president of the Republic agreed with the idea. The problem was that the commission failed to implement the decisions. As a result, people have taken the law into their own hands, occupying houses.

That does not mean that UNITA is encouraging the people to follow that course of action. Government must [words indistinct] because people feel frustrated, like in the case in Lobito. [end recording]

Meanwhile, reports just in from Bengo Province say that UNITA does not intend to return state installations and houses belonging to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and government officials in Dembos. UNITA occupied those buildings shortly after the signing of the peace accords. This was disclosed by Mr. Isaac Dias, UNITA's secretary for Dembos, at a meeting he held today with Bengo Province Vice Governor Carlos Muchinda. [passage omitted]

### UNITA's Savimbi Ends Visit to Huambo

MB1812105991 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 18 Dec 91

[Text] The president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and supreme commander of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, has left for Luanda after an intensive five-day working visit to the city of Huambo. This is according to a report filed on 17 December by Alinda Culanda, a journalist with the

Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel who accompanied the president on his visit to Huambo Province.

#### **UNITA Holding 132 Prisoners of War in Jamba**

*MB1912185191 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 19 Dec 91*

[Excerpt] A total of 132 prisoners held by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] are awaiting release in Jamba. Francois Nicole, representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Angola, said that the prisoners were interviewed in Licua, and then taken to Jamba in Cuando Cubango Province. He added that the release of those prisoners depends on the government and UNITA.

Asked to comment whether all prisoners of war will be released by 20 December, Nicole did not want to elaborate. He said his colleagues are still dealing with the matter. [passage omitted]

#### **UNITA Returns Buildings; Mediation To Begin**

*MB1912195991 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Dec 91*

[Text] At about 1400 [1300 GMT] today, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] returned the buildings used by the Lobito branch of the Labor Ministry, and the warehouse of the Angoshop enterprise. The ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY reports that UNITA's decision follows yesterday's police action.

Meanwhile, the police are still surrounding the block where other buildings occupied by UNITA are situated. Major Espirito Santo, local representative of the Interior Ministry, said that the police force will withdraw only when UNITA returns all buildings it has been occupying. The situation remains calm.

An important government and UNITA delegation has arrived in Lobito to settle the dispute. The delegation is headed by government General Ndalú, and UNITA Secretary General Alicerces Mango. Speaking to journalists, Mango said: We are going to Lobito in order to ease the situation, and avoid clashes at a time of peace. Alicerces Mango reiterated that there were no troops inside the Grao Tosco Hotel. He added: They are all civilians.

Judging from the size of the delegation, it is believed that the occupation of buildings in the city of Lobito will be resolved once and for all. The delegation includes Generals Fiel da Conceicao Gato and [name indistinct] of the Joint Verification and Control Commission; UNITA Information Secretary Jorge Valentim; Colonel Egino Carneiro of the [words indistinct]; and Superintendent Ambrosio de Lemos, government representative in the team ensuring the neutrality of the police force.

It has been learned that Interior Minister Francisco Paiva Mvunda is also in Lobito.

Meanwhile, it has been reported that UNITA President Jonas Savimbi will visit Lobito on 22 December. He will probably assess the situation created by the occupation of buildings and subsequent police action. Jonas Savimbi will also chair a political rally at the Jose Samuel Square, situated near the area under police control.

#### **\* Trade Potential With Namibia Examined**

*92AF0167A Harare SOUTHERN AFRICAN  
ECONOMIST in English Oct/Nov 91*

[First paragraph is SOUTHERN AFRICAN ECONOMIST introduction]

[Text] With peace coming to Angola, investors are already making contacts to secure contracts to rebuild the war-ravaged country.

Southern Africa's second economic giant after South Africa could be about to wake up. After 30 years of war, peace has come to Angola, and businesses are sending out teams to make contacts and corner contracts in the job of rebuilding a devastated country. Faced with competition from European, American, and South African firms, the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] companies stand little chance. But undaunted by this stiff competition which also includes Portuguese and Spanish interests, Namibians are joining the race for a foothold in Angola. For Namibian businesses interested in cross-border trade, one of the most significant moves has been decentralisation. Now each of the southern provinces of Angola has its own budget, including foreign exchange allocations to organise its own imports and exports without central government regulations. Much of this is now handled by credit lines with a range of banks, mainly German and Swiss. In Luanda the first non-state controlled bank recently opened. In Namibia, foreign exchange links are being handled by the German-owned Commercial Bank of Namibia.

The long-awaited chance of earning hard currency for work and prospects of working without becoming a civil war casualty have speeded the Namibian rush into Angola. Pre-independence southern Angola was a key market for Namibia's construction firms and once again offers attractive chances of large contracts. Those who have already tried stress that payment for work can still be a problem—pioneers took payment in cattle or timber and through and around the bullet-riddled Santa Clara/Oshikango border post a considerable traffic still passes.

A drive north from Namibia through Ondjiva, Xangongo to Lubango, is a construction company's dream. Provincial capital Ondjiva is in ruins from successive South African invasions and repulsions. Large buildings were razed, although schools continue in ground-floor rooms overhung by tottering tonnes of concrete, and a combination of bombing and theft has taken virtually every roof and door in the town.



Other deals the Namibian investors are looking at include short term supplies of commodities such as maize, sugar, beans, cooking oil, meat and many truck-loads of beer. At the end of July Angolan Soviet Ilyushin jets were reported flying beer to Luanda from Windhoek. One of the main dealers in foodstuffs is Commercial Investment Corporation which is also reported to be working with South African firms.

Namibia's well-developed and under-employed construction firms are showing interest in rebuilding or installing houses, electricity and water systems included in World Bank and SADCC programmes. SWE [a Windhoek-based engineering company] is a leading light in this and has been included in presidential delegations to Angola. In addition there are the large regional programmes in SADCC's programmes of work.

Namibian builders, engineers and surveyors with the experience of working in Ovamboland and other under-developed regions far away from base say they are best placed in the region for working in the harsh conditions in southern Angola.

However, a key constraint is size, where companies may not be big enough to take on a Johannesburg, Portuguese or Spanish giant. To overcome this, links are being sought with Botswana and Zimbabwean companies.

Others are showing interest in developing Angola's produce and exports. Northern Namibia could buy potatoes, fruit and other products that come from as far away as Cape Town. Interest is being shown in Angola Cement Company, Cimangola's cement production and trade sources say a cement protocol could soon be signed. An initial six-month contract was completed between Shell Namibia and oil parastatal Sonangol [National Angolan Fuel Company] to supply diesel fuel to southern Luderitz as the Angolans were not prepared to enter South African-occupied Walvis Bay. Other oil countries including Mobil are visiting Angola.

One company is reportedly interested in rehabilitating bottle manufacturing factories on the understanding that Namibia too will buy from them.

The more far-sighted may look at tourism. Game parks in southern Angola offer the extensions of Namibian deserts with considerable amounts of wildlife. Game farms used to be popular and Angola has beautiful offshore islands.

Links have been forged on many fronts, including between Camara de Comercio e Industria de Angola and Namibian bodies including the Namibian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry as well as in the two countries' joint commission. There is a presidential cooperation commission and a joint hydro electric scheme.

Culturally and economically Namibia has been oriented towards the south. But since independence, it realises that it should develop more links with all its neighbours.

## Mozambique

### Renamo's Dhlakama Discusses European Visit

MB0512111191 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo  
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Dec 91

["Excerpts" of statements by Afonso Dhlakama, president of the Mozambique National Resistance, upon his arrival in Gorongosa on 4 December from a tour of Europe—recorded]

[Text] My delegation and I had a pleasant journey. I could say that it was perhaps a unique journey in Renamo's [Mozambique National Resistance] history in that we managed to make many European countries understand our goals, what we want to achieve, and what has made us stay in the bush for over 15 years.

I visited Geneva where I held talks with many officials. While in Geneva I held talks with U.S., French, and FRG officials. I had in-depth talks on peace, the negotiations process, and the future of Mozambique. They were put in the picture.

We rejected Frelimo's [Mozambique Liberation Front] false accusations against us. I told those officials that we are Mozambicans engaged in a legitimate cause here in Mozambique. I was able to impress on them that Frelimo is illegitimate. I pointed out to them that there is a war in Mozambique because Frelimo has not been elected, and is in power by force of arms. Moreover, Frelimo rejected elections, killed its opponents, and imposed Marxism in Mozambique. Frelimo sent people to concentration camps where they were killed. Frelimo executed clergymen by firing squad, killed traditional chiefs and many others.

So we told those officials that Mozambicans could not fold their arms; we had to do something. Renamo must also be seen as a political opposition to the regime, a response to what Frelimo imposed on Mozambicans.

Those officials were receptive to our views and expressed their sympathy for us although they have diplomatic relations with the Frelimo regime. Ours is a legitimate struggle.

### Army Kills 400 Renamo Men Countrywide in November

MB1212135691 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 12 Dec 91

[Text] The Mozambique Armed Forces, FAM, killed 400 Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, elements [elementos] and captured another 53 in operations carried out in various parts of the country in November.

A military source told AIM that during the same period FAM captured an assortment of war materiel, including over 400 AKM-weapons. He added that FAM operations focused on Renamo camps and forward posts in the north of the country.

That source also reported that FAM released 400 citizens from Renamo captivity.

#### Ninth Round of Peace Talks Begins in Rome

*MB1812110291 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 18 Dec 91*

[Report from Rome by correspondent Tomas Vieira Mario]

[Text] The ninth round of the Mozambican peace talks began in Rome this morning following the arrival of the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, delegation in that city on 17 December.

A source with the St. Egidio Congregation told us this morning that a communique could be issued today, dealing with the government's proposal for an extended truce before Christmas.

According to the agenda, the two sides are scheduled to discuss point No. 3 on elections. It is unlikely, however, that the two sides will be able to deal with that issue and sign the respective protocol since Christmas is around the corner. Matteo Zuppi said that the two sides will only make their positions known, and might not have time to deal with the issue at length.

#### Talks on Christmas Truce 'Inconclusive'

*MB1912174891 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 19 Dec 91*

[Text] In Rome this afternoon, the mediators held further separate meetings with the Mozambican Government and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] delegations within the framework of the ninth round of peace talks.

Earlier, the MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY correspondent in Rome reported that talks between government and Renamo on the possibility of a truce before Christmas remained inconclusive.

In November, the government submitted proposals for a Christmas truce to the mediators and Renamo. The proposals state that the truce should come into effect as of tomorrow and last until 20 January. The Joint Verification Commission for the partial cease-fire accord on the Limpopo and Beira corridors would supervise the truce.

#### \* Dhlakama Discusses Negotiations, Support, Past

*92AF0155C Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 16 Nov 91 p a15*

[Interview with Renamo head Afonso Dhlakama, by Henrique Monteiro and Jose Manuel Saraiva, in Portugal; date not given]

[Text] [EXPRESSO] What points remain to be settled for the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] and the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] to reach an agreement in the peace negotiations?

[Dhlakama] There are many: the law of the parties, the electoral law, security for all the organizations, the voting system, United Nations supervision....

[EXPRESSO] Are the conditions there to negotiate all this by the end of the year?

[Dhlakama] The negotiations are difficult. There have been 15 years of separation and war. We understand that the Frelimo is going through a transition period. Within this framework, it is necessary to dismantle the machinery that protects a single party and accept the principle that the other political forces must operate in Mozambique on an equal footing.

[EXPRESSO] Do you think that the principles that the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] agreed on could be applied in Mozambique?

[Dhlakama] Some of them would be a good model.

[EXPRESSO] The Renamo has been very insistent that Portugal play a role in the negotiations. Do you doubt the effectiveness of the Italian mediation?

[Dhlakama] I feel that Portuguese intervention in the negotiations strengthens the Italian mediation. I do not mean by this that we lack confidence in the Italians; however, because of the knowledge of Mozambique that Portugal had and has, it could be very useful.

[EXPRESSO] Could Portugal play a more prominent role?

[Dhlakama] I think so.

[EXPRESSO] Is that what Cavaco Silva and Barroso discussed with you?

[Dhlakama] I came here precisely to request this and they agreed. They assured me that they could do this if the Frelimo government would agree. They also told me that they did not want Italy to feel uncomfortable about the situation. I am going to Rome to discuss the matter with the Italians.

[EXPRESSO] Is it your aim to transfer the talks to Lisbon?

[Dhlakama] No.

[EXPRESSO] You have never met with President Chissano?

[Dhlakama] I would like to meet with him.

[EXPRESSO] Several international reports have claimed that the Renamo conducted massacres in Mozambique. The American ambassador himself has said this, as well as the Red Cross....

[Dhlakama] We have never had the support of the United States. A North American journalist, who was dispatched to the region by the State Department itself, reported that the refugees in Malawi and Zimbabwe had told him that people were accusing the Renamo of having murdered more than

100,000 people in Mozambique. How can the people say this? Was there an individual in the operations with the Renamo who was counting one, two, three—up to 1,000, to 10,000 and 100,000?

[EXPRESSO] EXPRESSO was also in the refugee camps in Malawi and South Africa and heard the same reports: the Renamo was conducting massacres, it was killing people and setting fire to automobiles.

[Dhlakama] And what were they saying about the Frelimo?

#### Renamo Controls its Troops

[EXPRESSO] We have already spoken with President Chissano about this. We are asking you about the Renamo. Does the Renamo control all its men? Can it answer for them?

[Dhlakama] The refugees are instructed to say: "We fled from the armed bandits." In the future, we will find out who was killing people and who was not. Now, to answer your question, the Renamo is in control of all its men. As proof of this, I will tell you that in 1989, sensing problems in the region (because all the countries have access to the sea through my country), I gave orders to my troops not to attack the Nacala Corridor.

[EXPRESSO] You made an agreement with Malawi?

[Dhlakama] There was no formal agreement.

[EXPRESSO] In Marracuene, we spoke with Frelimo prisoners, who had previously been captured when they were fighting against the Renamo. They told us they had been kidnapped by your troops, drugged, and forced to go along with you.

[Dhlakama] I am not trying to hide anything. There are individuals in Maputo who were never with the Renamo. There are individuals, some of them children no more than 10 years old, who were instructed by the SNASP [People's National Security Service] to tell journalists this.

[EXPRESSO] You talk as if the Mozambican state were very well organized.

[Dhlakama] You newsmen are completely in the dark. If you knew the tactics of the Marxists, how good they are at using the media to disseminate disinformation, you would understand all this better. Did you know that individuals from East Germany, North Korea, came here to give training in disinformation? Did you know that they came to train people to say to the press: "I was with the Renamo. The Renamo kidnapped me; they killed my father"? I am familiar with all these stories.

#### Massacres Began with Chissano

[EXPRESSO] But the fact is that there have been massacres. If it is not the Renamo, then who is doing this?

[Dhlakama] They are organized massacres. Incidentally, the Portuguese Army did the same thing. I was one of the

active Frelimo commanders fighting against the Portuguese Army. In Cabo Delgado there were special forces that conducted operations against the people and put the blame on the "turra."

[EXPRESSO] So the killings are organized by the Frelimo. You do not admit that there are companies of Frelimo and Renamo troops that have no commanders?

[Dhlakama] If I admitted this, I would be deceiving myself as a Mozambican and as a leader. Take my word for it. The massacres only began with Chissano, in 1987. It was all organized. It was Chissano who got together with Mugabe.

[EXPRESSO] Who is selling the AK-47's on the South African border?

[Dhlakama] The Frelimo. President Chissano knows this very well.

[EXPRESSO] And who is attacking the automobiles in the Namaacha Corridor? Is this the Frelimo as well? And in the Ressano Garcia Corridor?

[Dhlakama] War is war. The Renamo shoots and they shoot. There is no cease-fire in those corridors.

[EXPRESSO] The Renamo is attacking military columns, even those that are simply supply columns?

[Dhlakama] What do you mean by supply columns?

[EXPRESSO] Those that carry food, for example.

[Dhlakama] To where?

[EXPRESSO] To Inhambane. We traveled with one of these columns.

[Dhlakama] You know precisely what war is?

[EXPRESSO] Certainly, so we don't say, like the Renamo does, that your soldiers are immortal and that they even resist the Frelimo bullets.

[Dhlakama] We don't have witch doctors. The Frelimo has witch doctors.

[EXPRESSO] But the Frelimo is afraid of your witch doctors. We have seen this. They drop their weapons on the ground and flee....

[Dhlakama] This is propaganda....

[EXPRESSO] But we have been with Frelimo officers who are also fearful of the Renamo's sorcerers.

[Dhlakama] There are no sorcerers. Everyone knows that the Frelimo organized the witch doctors who wanted to get rid of the Renamo. Chissano commissioned one Manuel Antonio, who says he is immune to bullets. Poor things. They believe it, and they attack and are killed.

[EXPRESSO] Don't you think it would be very difficult to convince people that the Renamo army only has



idealistic soldiers, good samaritans, incapable of committing atrocities and barbarous acts?

[Dhlakama] Frankly, I am not here to defend myself; this does not interest me. The future will tell that we do not kill civilians.

[EXPRESSO] So you want us to believe that the Renamo is the only movement in the history of guerrilla movements and popular uprisings that has never killed civilians? Do you mean to say that in a guerrilla war, in which there are no ethics or rules, the Renamo behaves in exemplary fashion?

[Dhlakama] We have rules. This is not to say that there are no accidents. I am denying that the Renamo plans—that it goes into a village to attack and massacre people. This does not happen.

#### Rhodesian Support

[EXPRESSO] Is it true that the Renamo was formed with the support of Ian Smith's Rhodesian secret services?

[Dhlakama] This is not true. It is all a lie.

[EXPRESSO] Andre Matsangaissa was the first president of the Renamo, was he not?

[Dhlakama] He was.

[EXPRESSO] He started out from bases in former Rhodesia.

[Dhlakama] No, Andre lived with me in Beira. We were both commanders.

[EXPRESSO] You were both arrested, including....

[Dhlakama] There are no arrests in this story. I was never arrested. This is all a lie. They are fabricated tales. It is the same as saying today that we kill civilians. They have no proof of this.

[EXPRESSO] Didn't you know Ken Flower, chief of the CIO, the Rhodesian secret services. He tells how he helped to create the Renamo.

[Dhlakama] I don't know him; I never heard of him.

[EXPRESSO] This is too much!

[Dhlakama] I am not lying. It is true that we had military support from Rhodesia, but it is one thing to support a movement and another thing to create it. They are totally different.

[EXPRESSO] You had a radio station there. Wasn't the Voice of Free Africa in Rhodesia?

[Dhlakama] This is true. The Renamo had Rhodesian support and this support was decisive until 1980.

[EXPRESSO] When Mugabe came to power?

[Dhlakama] Yes. And we even received some support from South Africa. We received weapons, radios, medical supplies, and uniforms.

#### Portuguese Secret Service

[EXPRESSO] Who is supporting you at this time?

[Dhlakama] No one.

[EXPRESSO] Not even the Portuguese military intelligence services?

[Dhlakama] No.

[EXPRESSO] No?! The Portuguese military intelligence services are not supporting you?

[Dhlakama] How? With weapons?

[EXPRESSO] We did not say weapons, we are taking about logistical support.

[Dhlakama] They are not giving us any kind of support.

[EXPRESSO] It is even said that the Renamo is controlled by this department.

[Dhlakama] No, this is not true.

[EXPRESSO] They say that this is the only kind of contact that the Renamo had with Portugal.

[Dhlakama] We have many friends here.

[EXPRESSO] Then why is it that any time you came to Portugal it was done through the military intelligence services?

[Dhlakama] When we came, it was with the knowledge of the government. The government did not wish to publicize it because it did not want to damage its relations with Maputo. We did in fact enter with the aid of the secret services.

[EXPRESSO] Kenya is not giving you support?

[Dhlakama] Oh, Kenya, yes.

[EXPRESSO] And Malawi?

[Dhlakama] We certainly pass through Malawi. We had to have a country to go to if the negotiations were not conducted in Gorongosa.

#### \* Minister: Sixty State Firms Privatized

92AF0155B Lisbon PUBLICO in Portuguese  
17 Nov 91 p 38

[Text] In 1991 the Mozambican Government privatized more than 60 state companies, pursuing a policy aimed to decentralize the economy. The figures for the privatization process were released by Octavio Mutemba, Mozambican minister of industry, who noted that the privatization of the large state companies would be postponed to a later phase, because Mozambican businessmen are not in a position to make any large investments at this time. Mutemba said, however, that the legislation is already in place to permit the immediate conversion of the large state companies into corporations with Mozambican and foreign shareholders.

## Guinea-Bissau

### Ruling PAIGC Congress Promises Reforms

AB2012102091 Dakar PANA in English 1343 GMT  
19 Dec 91

[Text] Bissau, 19 Dec (ANG/PANA)—The 5th ordinary congress of Guinea-Bissau's ruling African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) has agreed to restructure the party. A member of the PAIGC Central Committee, Helder Proenca, said Wednesday that congress had decided to transform the party, which started as a liberation movement, into a political party in view of the forthcoming multi-party elections scheduled for 1992.

We hope to win the elections and, as a result, we are getting set to introduce wider democracy within the party, he said. He said some of the envisaged actions include the creation of the posts of chairman and national secretary as well as relaxing the process of admitting new members and leaders into the party.

The congress, which opened Monday, [16 December] ends Friday with the election of new party leaders.

## Liberia

### Arms for Taylor Transit Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast

AB1912202291 London BBC World Service in English  
1830 GMT 19 Dec 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Yamoussoukro peace agreement seems to be running into some heavy weather in Liberia. There are reports that fresh arms are getting into Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia]. Taylor is reported to have violated the agreement by registering his own political party and setting up his own judiciary in rebel-held territory. And now, according to a report by Mark Huband in today's London GUARDIAN, mercenaries are being trained for Charles Taylor in Burkina Faso. On the line to Abidjan, Robin White asked Mark Huband who the mercenaries were?

[Begin recording] [Huband] Well, according to the information I received, the mercenaries come from four countries: Liberia, Burkina Faso, Guinea, and Ivory Coast.

[White] And where exactly are they being trained?

[Huband] They are being trained at Po, which is south of Ouagadougou. It is a military base, which, in fact, was where the former Sankara coup was launched from and which, in fact, was the base that Charles Taylor used as a base for his own army before the invasion of Liberia in 1989. And also from information received later today, it does seem that some training is also going on in Mali, other details of which are scanty at the moment.

[White] Now, presumably the Burkina Faso Government knows about all this?

[Huband] They have denied any knowledge of it whatsoever, and the source that I received the information from did approach the Burkina Faso Government, and they say that they did not know about it.

[White] And how could it be going on without them knowing?

[Huband] Well, that is certainly the question that the person who told me about it has put to them, and certainly reflects the desire on the part of the Burkina Faso Government to prevent this information from coming out.

[White] Are you sure of your source?

[Huband] Yes, I have no reason whatsoever to doubt my source since I have it from two sources, and they both have confirmed what the other has, and they are both extremely senior sources in Abidjan.

[White] Now, why should Charles Taylor need any mercenaries? After all he has got plenty of men of his own?

[Huband] Well, what I have to say in the long term, I think, the peace process seems to be suffering and it really does not seem to be on track at all, and according to military sources I have spoken to, Mr. Taylor has been moving his weaponry around in his territory as if he is preparing for the possibility of military action, and any more trained soldiers will obviously be a worthy contribution to that possible military action in the future.

[White] There have been claims coming out from Monrovia that Charles Taylor has been getting fresh arm supplies coming into the Ivory Coast? Can you confirm that or not?

[Huband] I heard that yesterday, and two weeks ago, a reasonably large consignment of arms was brought from Burkina Faso overland through the Ivory Coast to Charles Taylor's territory in Liberia, and that information is very fresh and again it is from sources you have no reason to doubt.

[White] What is the Ivory Coast's attitude now toward this?

[Huband] The Ivory Coast is extremely nervous about the situation, and that is very clear, and obviously, they committed themselves to the peace process. President Houphouet-Boigny has really laid much of his reputation on resolving the conflict in Liberia, and he is in a position, where, if he is not able to sort out his own country's role, it is obviously his reputation that is going to suffer. [end recording]

**NPFL Denies Training Mercenaries in Burkina**  
AB2012164491 London BBC World Service in English  
1515 GMT 20 Dec 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There has been a volley of accusations in the past couple of days against Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] in Liberia. There have been claims that he is sabotaging the Yamoussoukro peace accord; that large quantities of weaponry are being shipped into Taylor's territory; and yesterday it was alleged that mercenaries are being trained for Taylor in Burkina Faso. On the line, Robin White asked NPFL spokesman, Garsua Yarmento, what he made of the mercenary claim.

[Begin recording] [Yarmento] This is utter and total nonsense. The story has no truth in it at all.

[White] The story was very specific that they were being trained at a camp in Po.

[Yarmento] Mr. White, this is untrue. This is a lie. We have nobody in training in Burkina Faso, neither anywhere else. We control this country, Robin. If we are interested in training, we would train people right here on the ground. But we are now committed to political transition. We are busy forming political parties. We are busy visiting other regions of the country and talking to the people and trying to arouse their interest in the political life of this country, in democracy. We are not interested in militarization of this country, or reverting to another course of war that is only going to produce the adverse effect.

[White] What about all these claims that arsenals of new arms are flooding into the country?

[Yarmento] Robin, Robin, this is absolutely a lie. We have a feeling that the detractors continue to strategize [as heard] and to confuse the world by giving them this information. This is not true, Robin. We are at the moment looking for money to see how best we can support our political party. We are looking for money to see how best we can organize our rehabilitation program for the youth in arms. We are looking for money to see how best we can support the hospitals and the schools in this country. We don't have money to buy arms any longer. This is not true, Robin. This is a lie.

[White] Mr. Yarmento, an awful lot of people seem to be very suspicious of your movements at the moment. They seem to think that you are preparing to go to war again if you lose the elections.

[Yarmento] No, Robin, we are not going to go to war should we lose the election. We believe in democracy. We are preparing ourselves for the contest, and we are sure that we are going to win the contest.

[White] Yes, but what if you lose, what if you lose, Mr. Yarmento?

[Yarmento] What if we don't win the contest? We will accept the results of the contest gracefully. [end recording]

## Niger

**Six Reportedly Killed in Clashes With Army**  
AB2012102291 Dakar PANA in English 1654 GMT  
19 Dec 91

[Text] Niamey, 19 Dec (ANP/PANA)—Six people were recently killed in two separate shooting incidents involving the Army in northern Niger, the Niger Ministry of Internal Affairs announced in Niamey Wednesday [18 December].

The first shoot-out occurred on 12 December when a military patrol clashed with a group of five armed bandits travelling in a car in a locality 120 kilometres north of Iferouane, which is 1,100 kilometres from Niamey. Three of the alleged bandits were killed while the others fled.

The second incident occurred on 14 December when a military patrol opened fire on two vehicles which had ignored orders to stop. Three of the 45 people aboard the two vehicles were killed while seven others were injured and were receiving treatment at Arlit town.

The government deplored the incidents and expressed the resolve of the transitional government to combat all forms of banditry, adding that there is no rebel front in Niger. It said the two vehicles with a total of 38 passengers travelling to Algeria were later directed to Arlit where the identity cards of its occupants were checked without any incident. People can travel to Algeria and Libya without any problems provided they follow the normal and recognised routes, the ministry said.

## Further on Clashes

AB2012105091 Paris AFP in English 0503 GMT  
20 Dec 91

[Text] Niamey, Dec 20 (AFP)—Soldiers in the north-east of Niger have killed six people in three vehicles that failed to stop in two separate incidents in the past week. Interior Minister Mohamed Moussa said here in the capital of the West African state on Thursday. Speaking on national radio, Moussa said three people were killed in each of the incidents, which occurred between last Thursday and Saturday.

In one incident, in the Iferouane region some 1,000 kilometres (600 miles north-east of Niamey), five "armed bandits" driving in a Toyota vehicle had refused an order to stop and had engaged in a firefight with the troops, the minister said. Three of the occupants were killed and two escaped, he said.

In the other, soldiers opened fire when two vehicles carrying 45 people also refused an order to stop.



The soldiers fired on the vehicles, killing three people and injuring seven, he said, without saying exactly where the incident took place.

Moussa did not say whether the people in the second incident fired on the soldiers, or whether they were armed.

While describing the first group as bandits, the minister also stressed that "there is no rebel front in Niger."

The Niger authorities often use the term "armed bandits" to describe roaming Tuareg groups which in recent months have carried out several armed attacks in the north of the country.

In an apparently unrelated development, national radio said 67 prisoners escaped from a civilian prison in the eastern Niger town of Zinder on Thursday. The radio said the prisoners had staged the break-out "as a protest against their bad conditions" in the jail.

## Nigeria

### Border Conflict With Cameroon Discussed

AB2012162591 London BBC World Service in English  
1830 GMT 17 Dec 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Nigeria and Cameroon are making a determined effort to defuse the volatile situation on their common border. At its worst, the border row has degenerated into skirmishes but earlier this year the presidents of the two countries met and agreed on the setting up of a body of experts to look into the problem and after some hitches officials, today, finally got down to business in the Nigerian capital, Abuja, from where Gilbert Da Costa faxed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] The importance of the two-day meeting is underscored by the high-level representation of the Defense Ministry and allied security organizations in both delegations. Nigeria's external affairs minister, retired Major General Ike Nwachukwu, set the tone for the deliberations with a call on delegates to be guided by reason, noting that the outcome of the meeting will affect the lives of millions in both countries.

Professor Siwaju, who is leading the 46-man strong Nigerian delegation, described problems associated with the Nigeria-Cameroon border as endemic and warned of adverse implications if far-reaching measures are not adopted. Cameroon's 16-man strong delegation to the talks is headed by Mr. Paul Ngoua, a senior officer in the Ministry of Territorial Administration.

Relations between the two countries hit an all-time low in June following reports that Cameroonian soldiers had annexed several villages in the southeastern state of

Akwa Ibom. The leaders of the two countries last met in August in Abuja and pledged to amicably resolve the issue. [end recording]

## Togo

### Koffigoh Meets With Senior Army Officers 20 Dec

AB2012151891 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche  
Network in French 1230 GMT 20 Dec 91

[Press release issued in Lome on 20 December by the Office of the Prime Minister on meeting with Army delegation—read by announcer]

[Text] As part of his consultations toward ending the impasse prevailing in our country, Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh this morning held discussions at his private residence with a delegation of senior officers of the Togolese Armed Forces, FAT, led by General Bonfo, Chief of Army Staff.

Their discussions centered, among others, on the premier's program to end the crisis and on the solutions contained therein, namely, Army-civilian reconciliation, rehabilitation of the law and order and security forces, integrative rather than exclusive democracy, security for all, and so on.

In conclusion, the delegation presented to the prime minister its wishes of good health and political courage for a peaceful transition.

### Monsignor Kpodzro Returns, Meets Eyadema

AB2012161091 Paris AFP in English 1601 GMT  
20 Dec 91

[Excerpts] Lome, Dec 20 (AFP)—The head of Togo's transitional parliament, [High Council of the Republic, HCR] who fled to neighbouring Benin after a military coup here three weeks ago, returned Friday [20 December] and met with President Gnassingbe Eyadema, sources close to the president said.

Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh also attended the talks with Philippe Kpodzro, speaker of the HCR, as the transitional legislature is known. [passage omitted]

Kpodzro returned to Lome with a Beninese delegation headed by the president of Benin's constitutional court, Isidore de Souza, a leading figure in that country's transition to democracy, and including Beninese Interior Minister Richard Adjaho, and a former president, Hubert Maga. [passage omitted]

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